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TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

A. D. PORTER, Editor and Publisher.

OUR WELCOME TO MR. HUGHES

C HARLES EVANS HUGHES, Republican candidate for President of the United States, will shortly be the guest of Los Angeles, this city being one of his most important stops on his speech-making tour of the west. He is due to arrive here Sunday evening, August 20, and on the following evening a mass-meeting will be held, the net result of which, we believe, will indicate rather clearly the strength of the Hughes sentiment in this section of Southern California.

There is a tremendous interest in Mr. Hughes' coming, and his reception undoubtedly will be as flattering as was ever accorded a candidate for office. He comes at a time when this section is feeling something of a "rebound" from the business depression which Republicans associate with President Wilson's administration, and this return of confidence which is widely attributed to the selection of Mr. Hughes as the party standard-bearer, will, of itself, assure him a hearty welcome.

Mr. Hughes' supporters believe that his presence here will clear up two important points to the entire satisfaction of Southern California. First, that he is far from the "cold, distant, Sphinx-like" machine that his opponents delight in picturing him, but, to the contrary, is exceedingly human, much given to the serious, thoughtful handling of public business, and very likely, if elected President, to act on public issues as an American rather than as a petty partisan.

His public utterances, before and since his nomination, have tended to give emphasis to this latter idea of the distinguished candidate. His straight, out-andout stand on the subject of American rights was as pleasing here as it was elsewhere. His emphatic disapproval of President Wilson's handling of the Mexican problem certainly echoed our own sentiment, regardless of party affiliations; and his recent unequivocal indorsement of woman's suffrage certainly gives him an immense advantage over President Wilson in the eyes of California women.

As we see it, Mr. Hughes will have no reason to regret his coming!

COLLEGE "JOY RIDERS" NOT WANTED

PARENTS having sons at college should find great satisfaction in the stand which Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, the able president of Stanford University, has taken against the possession by undergraduates of automobiles and of surplus money. In a letter which Dr. Wilbur has addressed to parents, he describes an automobile in the hands of a student as not only unnecessary, but as a positive handicap toward the attainment of good scholarship.

"We particularly regret that students are often given too large an allowance of money and many are given or loaned automobiles by their parents or others," he says. "A student's principal business is his studies. He needs money enough to buy food, lodging, simple clothes, books, stamps and the like. money beyond these simple needs means that time will be wasted in spending it. A surplus of money is one of the biggest handicaps possible for the youth who expects to be a good student."

There is sound logic in this, and it might be applied with equal success at our other American universities as at Stanford. What the boy goes to college for is ostensibly to acquire scholarship and fitness to meet successfully the problems of life. Such achievement is not aided by an automobile or too much money. These agencies, improperly used, can become a serious hindrance, especially if the boy lacks such steadying-qualities as high purpose, industry and willingness to adapt himself to simple college needs.

Quite often parents themselves are at fault in filling

a boy's mind with such reasoning as "My son at college must have the best," and they proceed to make good by supplying him sums of money all out of proportion to his real needs. The baneful result, unless the boy is unusually steadfast, soon becomes apparent in automobile "joy parties," boxes of candy, flowers and the like for the young women he meets and desires to impress.

Cutting a boy off from agreeable social intercourse while at college is one thing; supplying him with the means to encourage indifferent scholarship is quite another. Every parent, whether rich or poor, desires to see his son make the best of his college days. He can do this, we believe, far better in the absence of the automobile. That highly useful instrument had better remain with the family at home!

WHAT RELIGION NEEDS

FIVE hundred country churches are said to have been abandoned in Kansas in the last five years. Many of them, without local successors have been turned into stores or warehouses. Others are falling into decay. Does this condition indicate religious decline in Kansas? Not necessarily. The abandoned churches were the religious misfits of a new community. The system of consolidating schools in central localities is to certain extent duplicated in the consolidation of country churches. Cheap automobiles also enable the farmer to go farther to church than he once went; though, to be sure, the same invention not infrequently enables him to dispense with the church altogether. The automobile temptation has turned a good many former church goers into Sunday excursionists and pleasure-riders; and this phenomenon is not confined to Kansas. Cases are plenty, however, in which three local churches have been consolidated into one central church which has had more attendants than the three old churches combined. What religion needs, not only in Kansas, not only in the West, but pretty much everywhere in this country, is a higher voltage, and not more circuits; fewer feeble churches, and more strong ones; intensity rather than distribution. Blinds hanging by one hinge, broken window panes and a congregation of bats in a rural church do not always signify religious decay.

THAT SINGLE TRACK MIND

T is pathetic that President Wilson, a man familiar with history, economics and psychology in the mass should so far fail to foresee and correlate events in his mind as to seek justification and indorsement in a manner and by methods admirably calculated to arouse suspicion and revolt in minds cognizant of current facts and problems. It is pathetic that this educated man should so little understand his countrymen, of whom he has written history, whose intelligence he has extolled in rhetoric and whose aspirations he has psychologically analyzed, as to believe that the trivial excuses he has offered for his shortcomings will be accepted as valid explanations."

In his masterful analysis, Dr. Rockwell, the eminent psychologist, states "If it be urged that Mr. Wilson's administrative career has been guided by special information received from sources not accessible to the public, we answer that this fact should have largely contributed to rather than have militated against correct judgments. If it be said that certain congressional or diplomatic crises required precipitate and radical declarations quite contrary to those made in the earlier days of his administration we reply that mental alertness and prescience would have made impossible cer tain crises which his administration has had to face.

"Some one may say that for a person without special training in the role of administrator Mr. Wilson has done reasonably well. We here suggest that as president of a great university and governor of a commonwealth a considerable portion of his mature years has been devoted to diplomatic, economic and administrative problems differing not in kind but in degree from those pressing for solution in his present office.

"A tardy mind, not an alert one; an overweening confidence in his own judgments, not in those of experts; obstinacy in rejecting advice, not persistence in seeking it, have made possible the extraordinary group of recantations which have punctuated Mr. Wilson's public career."

MR. WOOLWINE'S BRIGHT OUTLOOK

W 1TH characteristic vigor and earnestness, District Attorney Thomas Lee Woolwine has launched his campaign for re-election, and as the primary approaches his strength is daily becoming more

There are emphatic reasons why Mr. Woolwine is entitled to re-election. He himself has given us the principal one in announcing that his expectation of retention in this important office is based upon his record. It is with this record that the people of Los Angeles County are chiefly concerned; and it behooves his rivals to be as sure of themselves and their especial fitness before they may hope to enjoy the same measure of public confidence.

It would be unlike Mr. Woolwine to do otherwise than draw attention sharply to himself and to his public acts. His administration has given ample proof of his entire willingness to shoulder both the responsibilities and burdens of his office; and these elements have, as it happened, been such as to subject him to a more than severe test. Moreover, he has at no stage of his service shown a disposition either to shirk the tasks that confronted him or to shift their disagreeable features to his subordinates. Mr. Woolwine as District Attorney has been District Attorney. He has given all of his time, experience and intelligence to the District Attorney's office-unsparingly of himself and impartially in his invocation of the law. In his collection of the evidence to support his cases he has displayed energy, judgment, clear vision and a rare knowledge of human nature, and his presentation of his cases to juries has seldom been other than an impressive example of ability, courage, and high-mindedness.

The worth of Mr. Woolwine's service to the people is too patent to be overlooked. On his showing he is entitled to "stay on the job."

AS TO MORGAN'S FORTUNE

T is something of a national habit of ours to exaggerate what is already large enough for wonder. This is the case with personal fortunes. Almost invariably they prove smaller than the wild estimates made before the happy individual's death. This is the case with the estate of J. P. Morgan, with a gross valuation of \$78,149,024, and a net of nearly \$10,000,000 less. Many of the sensational newspapers were in the habit of estimating Mr. Morgan's art collection alone at more than this.

Of the large fortunes left in recent years, Anthony N. Brady's showed \$77,042,443. The estate of E. H. Harriman was appraised at something less than \$70,000,-000, and that of Russell Sage was valued at \$3,000,000 less than this. John Jacob Astor made a larger showing than any of these, with a gross estate of \$87,216,691.

Ohio has state taxation assessors who have brought the practice of killing the goose that lays the golden eggs to a fine art, and these estimated the wealth of John D. Rockefeller, Sr., for Ohio taxation purposes, at a round billion dollars. The estimate, of course, was the sheerest nonsense, and anybody who knows Mr. Rockefeller and his benevolent activities, will hope that it may be a long time before the course of nature makes it necessary to publish the true figures.

In the case of Mr. Morgan there can be little question that his securities, to say nothing of the art objects, have enhanced in value since his death three years ago. Bankers are always credited with more money than they have, because it is their business to er to advantage other persons' money as frequently as possible. Mr. Morgan spent lavishly upon objects of art, although not without discrimination, for he could afford to employ the best expert talent. Of the instances quoted, perhaps Russell Sage was the one person, next to Mrs. Hetty Green, who spent nothing on artistic superfluities. Sage, in fact, owed his wealth in a large measure to the wonderful way in which he alone had ready money when everybody else

It will be noticed with amusement that Mr. Morgan's estate contained exactly one share of United States Steel preferred and 500 shares of the common. Mr. Morgan once remarked, in connection with International Mercantile Marine, that he was an accoucheur and not a wet nurse.

EXPEDIENCY ABOVE SOUND JUDGMENT

N his abilities as a judge maker, the President seems peculiarly unhappy. But slight faith in his wisdom was stimulated by the naming of Attorney-General Mc-Reynolds as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; and it will be long before the public forgets the very unsavory proceedings connected with the confirmation of Mr. Brandeis. Following as closely as it did upon that lamentable and worth-impairing spectacle, there is small wonder that the chief executive's motives in the appointment of Congressman Hay to a federal judgeship were doubted, and generally set down as political. Mr. Hay had been a small army man. But when the President right-about faced, and stalked forth closewrapped in the cloak of preparedness, the chairman of the house committee on military affairs could no longer be considered persona grata. Although out of active practice for nearly twenty years, Mr. Hays now sits upon the court of claims. Is the federal judiciary, we wonder, to become a sort of Bastile for the relegation of those who become suddenly obnoxious in the course of the President's shifting attitudes?

Such a dubious record as a competent filler of judicial offices is enhanced rather than improved by the elevation to the Supreme Court of John H. Clarke, until now one of the two United States District Judges in the northern district of Ohio. He is significantly introduced in the White House announcement as having been "conspicuous in progressive movements;" and it is commonly agreed that another "radical" has been placed upon the supreme bench. Here, fortunately, there is no question of personal integrity, as was the case with Mr. Justice Brandeis.

By his close association while in private life with such a pioneer progressive as the late Tom L. Johnson, and by several decisions, in his two years on the bench, to which considerable social significance has been attached, Justice Clarke has fairly earned the name of "near radical." This apparent determination on the part of the President to infuse into the established temper of the Supreme Court a new spirit, personified by his two most recent appointments, is cause for a certain amount of apprehension. If such a program is to be tenaciously adhered to, and the President has become notorious for tenacity, the future must be viewed with grave misgivings.

It is not to be denied that the concerted mind of the supreme court must be kept flexible. If all its members are of the same mental cast, one justice might quite as well sit as nine. But the President's mistake seems to lie in his confusion of social issues with judicial. The one institution in our government which must, by every principle of sound reason, be kept absolutely free from any influences of hysteria and mass will is the supreme court. For its foundation is fundamentally conservative. Its task is to interpret the enactments of Congress in the light of their legal validity, not in the light of their social expediency.

Slight harm can result from the placing of Mr. Brandeis and Judge Clarke upon the highest tribunal in the country. But it is a step in the wrong direction. For should the balance of power finally rest with men of similar temperaments, the original and highly serious purpose of the supreme court as a law-interpreting body might easily vanish, and a law-making body be set up in its stead.

SANTA FE'S GREAT STRIDES

COULD there be any more striking proof of the worth of the Santa Fe Railway system to California and to the country at large than is reflected in the statement of that road's gross operating revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916! The revenues for the year just closed totaled \$133,762,3992.24, as against \$117,665,587.46, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, or a gain for the year of \$16,096,804.78.

Unprecedented travel to the two expositions, of course, had much to do with swelling the road's revenues, but this alone does not tell the story of the Santa Fe's remarkable rise in public estimation. It rather relates, we believe, to the attitude of the road toward the public in general and to President Ripley's insistence that the safety and comfort of travelers and the treatment of shippers shall be of first importance.

His idea of railroad management is one of the country's inspiring examples of successful enterprise. From the day he took the reins of the Santa Fe he has persistently adhered to the plan of learning and correcting such of the road's faults as might justly be the subject of public or private criticism. The "human element"—ignorance and neglect of which has been the reason of many corporation failures—has apparently never been far from President Ripley's calculations. As a result, the Santa Fe today enjoys a position of esteem and of confidence in the public mind that might well be envied by less fortunate railroads.

GENIUSES AS WORKERS

W HETHER or not they shall turn themselves into a labor union is a question which is still agitating the members of the Authors' League. The Authors' League is an organization which contains more people who are not authors than it contains of those who are authors. This fact has to be considered. At the last banquet of the League but one, the presiding officer on the occasion, Mr. Augustus Thomas, the distinguished playwright, said that any person is eligible to membership in the League who ever submitted a manuscript to a publisher or who ever intended to submit one. Nevertheless, the League has on its list of members nearly all of the real working authors of the country, and if it should organize itself as a branch of the American Federation of Labor it would at one fell swoop turn into labor unionists the majority of the novel writers, essayists and poets of the country.

But many members of the League are protesting against the proposed inclusion. They insist that authorship is not a handicraft, but an inspiration—and you cannot syndicalize an inspiration. It would have been impossible, in the old days, to imagine an Amalgamated Association of Journeymen Prophets of Judea. In the very essence of their occupation, authors are not "workers" at all—they are seers, dreamers, fantasts if possible, creators, conjurors of airy nothings into glorious existence. The essence of the organized worker's occupation, on the contrary, is ordinarily the repetition of a task. You may organize those who do the same thing over again from day to day, and it will be highly profitable for them. But can you syndicalize or otherwise organize the matter of thinking of a certain thing in the night, and getting up and making a note of it, and going back to bed and to sleep, and in the morning sending that thought to somebody who pays you a thousand dollars for it? No. The "authors," the real authors, will never be unionized. No doubt the mere repeaters of others' ideas, the routine performers of a mental task which someone else has set them, might be so organized. And in practice, that is what the Authors' League as a branch of the American Federation of Labor would amount to. It would be a mere rival, so to speak, of the Grinders' and Finishers' National Union, already a branch of the Federation.

However, the conclusion that it is impossible to unionize the authors, for the very reason that they are seers and not laborers, is not out of harmony with such an organization as the authors already possess, or with one which would be much more efficient than the present League. Authorship does not always result in literary property, but sometimes it does, and in that case it is desirable indeed to guard it. There could be no better model for the Authors' League of America than the Societe Française de Gens des Lettres. That society looks out for contracts, and by combination has produced a form of business agreement with publishers which is much more favorable to the author than the one-sided arrangement which is still customary in this country. It protects copyright, fights lawsuits, keeps watch for infringements of writers' rights, and does many things of that kind which are just as desirable for seers and dreamers as for grinders and polishers, if not much more so. It assimilates the rights and privileges of the poor author-that is to say, the as yet unrecognized genius-to those of the popular romanticist or dramatist, and this without any derogation for the privilege or the rewards of the latter. It unites genius with thrift, and vision with protection. But it is a society which stands on its own bottom. It does not classify People of Letters otherwise than as people of letters. Its example is good enough to be followed by the authors of America.

PEACE CONFEREE'S BELATED ADMISSION

W HEN Rev. Dr. Charles F. Aked resigned his pastorate in San Francisco to become a member of the Ford Neutral Peace Commission, certain of the coast newspapers sarcastically suggested that he throw an anchor to windward by getting a leave of absence, instead of abandoning his pulpit. But the moments were precious. Henry Ford was burning up the telegraph wires in an effort to draw him eastward to get the soldiers out of the trenches by Christmas, and after many tearful farewells, the zealous commissioner-elect turned his back on the Golden Gate. We recall how indignantly he spurned the notion that the mission of himself and his associates was that of a body of visionaries and dreamers and with what lofty enthusiasm he refuted the assertion. Nearly a year has passed. The reverend gentleman has been immured at Stockholm on a fruitless and dreary undertaking; he has had many soul communions and the utter futility of his course has been borne in upon him. Many times of late, he confesses, he has written to Mr. Ford asking that he be allowed to resign and have his contract canceled. The letters remained unanswered. Then he resolved on a personal interview, and going to

Detroit, frankly told the curiously-endowed Henry that he could not afford to waste more time upon what he believed to be a futile peace campaign, and that unless the policies were radically changed he would resign. They were not. He did. Here is his parting shot: "As a result of lack of system and of leadership and most of all, perhaps, because of its policy, the conference, since it started, has amounted practically to nothing." In this way the minister "saves his face." It is a belated admission for a professed student of human nature to make. He was told this by many of us before he left the Pacific coast, but a longing for the limelight has ever been Dr. Aked's penchant. However, while the lamp holds out to burn, the rankest humbug may return, to paraphrase the admonition of a greater divine than the late commissioner of peace to Stockholm.

FIGHT ON JESSE D. BURKS

ROM its position of innocent bystander, the Los Angeles public is growing weary of the frequent hot verbal passages between certain members of the city council and the director of the municipal efficiency commission. Serious charges have been hurled from both sides. Director Burks has asserted that Councilmen Brain, Betkouski, Topham and Wright have been guilty of "false and misleading statements made for the evident purpose of discrediting the work of the efficiency commission." These councilmen retort that Mr. Burks is "inefficient and temperamentally unsuited to hold his office."

Such charges are too serious to be passed over lightly. They should be sifted by an impartial jury and the public should know the facts. If Mr. Burks is, as the councilmen charge, inefficient, another efficiency director is needed. If the councilmen, as Mr. Burks asserts, are guilty of acts designed to mislead the people who elected them to office, then a method should be employed to bring about their retirement to private life.

These and only these, are the points in which the public is interested. Hot, vindictive words lead nowhere—except to hold our city government up to outside ridicule and contempt.

CAUSELESS ALARM IN INFANTILE PARALYSIS

T HOSE of us who have been disposed to take alarm at the recent epidemic of infantile paralysis, might with advantage, take counsel with Dr. Woods Hutchinson, M. D., who has won considerable distinction as a medical man and a writer. Dr. Hutchinson holds that infantile paralysis "actually, is not half as dangerous a disease as measles or whooping cough," but, as he tells it, "the dramatic character and strangeness of the cripplings which it produces and the long years afterward which its little victims live to exhibit them make a powerful impression upon our imagination."

We would like to believe this, for, having full sympathy for those parents who have fled in terror from New York and other Eastern cities since the recent outbreak of the disease, we are impressed that they have to an extent been the victims of causeless alarm. In the first place, it would seem the height of imprudence to leave a city where the best of medical skill was available to go to a mountain or country resort where it was not. The going away, too, in crowded trains, in the hottest season, with the imminent chance of contagion, would seem an unnecessary hazard for the parents of delicate children to take.

Far better, in our judgment, it would be to take counsel with some trustworthy physician immediately upon the appearance of any untoward symptoms, and in addition provide the child with such safeguards as fresh air and freedom from filth. In any circumstances, calmness and cleanliness will provide a fair defence against most any of childhood's ills.

GRAPHITES

Governor Hays of Arkansas has pardoned Hezekiah Porter, a negro convict, who saved his life when the skiff they were fishing from suddenly overturned. Congratulations, Hez—by the way, how did that boat happen to upset?

The old-fashioned man who thought he had reached the apex of class when he joined the L. A. W. now has a son who pays more for a new tire than the old man gave for a whole bicycle.

Suggested by Presidential Ability

Woodrow Wilson may have a one-track mind, but if the Pacific Electric had his switching facilities it could handle a week's traffic through Sixth street station in a single afternoon.

Eleanor Jones and Drama League

By Pearl Rall

had been my good fortune to meet in many moons. Further acquaintance but strengthened that impression, and one of the secrets of that magnetism is that Mrs. Jones loves her work and is happy in it. She is happy in the feeling that she is a power for good and for a broader vision. I know this, although she did not tell me so, because it is a fact that the person who has found his appointed task and is able to express himself constructively in terms of spirit or matter is always happy and, consequently, attractive. Nothing begets success like well directed enthusiasm.

As the librarian of the Hollywood Public Library she is the center of literary and cultural influences of quiet dignity, born of the leisure of wealth, and of the newer and more impatient impetus of the artist colony attracted by the film industries thereabout. I had expected to find her in the settings of a handsomely appointed drawing room. Instead, I was delighted to discover a woman in equally artistic though less intimate surroundings, alert with many vital issues that must needs radiate from such a center, and much alive

to both beauty and humanity. Public service cries out for such women as this and I was pleased to find she was not "a lady of leisure." The Hollywood Library, with its inviting quietude and lovely vine-framed window vistas suited the woman well.

Quite naturally, the work of the Drama League of America has appealed to Mrs. Jones, among the many interests that have attracted her attention. She is a worthysuccessor to Dr. Gaw, and Miss Gertrude Workman,-who after a brief theatrical career of great promise in the east became the wife of a successful young business man in New York and remained there,-in the presidency of the Los Angeles Center which maintains headquarters in the Brack Shops building. She is ably seconded in this work by Mrs. Sarah M. Johnson, custodian of the funds and library of the local Center located there.

"We have big plans for the League in the coming year," said Mrs. Jones, in discussing the hopes of the local Center. "Reginald Pole, the distinguished English actor whom Dr. Richard Burton characterized, at a recent dinner given by Dr. Gaw, as a 'starry-eyed idealist,' is working out the plans for the organization of a Repertory Theater company to be composed of pupils from the various high schools and colleges. Talented amateurs who are without sufficient means to study dramatic art will be received into the company, thus enabling them to develop any natural gift in this direction. The best in dramatic expression will be studied and the performances will be given in the various high schools having representatives, thus giving them neighborhood interest. Miss Maud Howells of Manual Arts School, who was with Miss Workman in a part of her eastern engagement, is highly enthusiastic in regard to the plan and thinks it will prove most successful and a wide cultural influence."

Speaking of Mrs. Gertrude Workman Furman and Miss Howells calls to mind the early efforts toward a Civic Repertory Company, of Miss Willamene Wilkes. Miss Wilkes received her inspiration from the Irish Players, while on a visit to England and the Emerald Isle several years ago, and came home to work out a great dream. She gathered about her a small group of devoted young men and women who played for the love of the work and the good it might accomplish for them. Miss Workman and Miss Howells were of that original group. Both have done her honor. Few realize that Max Pollock, Cecil Irish, Arri Rottman and that group of talented young amateurs who have shone at so many club and society affairs owe much of their training to the energy and able directorship of Miss Wilkes. I have often attended her rehearsals when these earnest young thespians were put vigorously through their paces far into the wee hours, with no playtime allowed. I wish Reginald Pole as great success in his dream as Miss Wilkes achieved—although a Civic Repertory Company and a Civic Repertory Theater endowed by the city is yet to be accomplished. It is a beautiful dream, worthy of effort and encouragement of all lovers of the plastic art.

We are on the high wave of hopeful anticipation for

W. HEN I first met Mrs. Eleanor B. Jones I thought the return of Dr. Richard Burton who was with us this summer. This pleasurable expectancy is only lessened by the sense of great loss in the going away of Mr. and Mrs. Clover, the latter a member of the advisory board of the National, and whom we all love and respect very much. Dr. Burton, you know, has received an offer from Throop to take charge of the English department and this would place Throop on the map as a cultural center of note in the United States, like magic. He has been connected with the University of Minnesota for eighteen years, off and on, but on account of Mrs. Burton's delicate health he is seriously considering coming here. Then it would give him more leisure for writing and he has been so royally received by Californians that he is quite charmed with the idea of living here. This would mean more than we can now measure, to have a man of Dr. Burton's learning and ability in our circle. It would mean a great renaissance of interest in the spoken drama. Why, nowadays everything centers around the film here! It would help to counteract this influence. I believe the people are ready for it, are longing for a return of the voice and personality of the actor or actress.



-Hoover Portrait

ly great ones to gather. I see a noted personage walk into the library almost any day and I know at once that the motion picture has brought him or her here. Now these same artists should form a brilliant nucleus for the presentation of the best in drama in Los Angelcs. Why should it not be as great, or even greater than New York, in this regard? They all come here. Why not encourage them to remain? I recalled Godowski's dream confided in an interview several

"This is such a wonderful place for all the artistical-

Eleanor B. Jones

years ago, of Los Angeles as the second Vienna of the world, musically; and was thrilled anew by the possibilities of shining artistic visions of artist and lay-

"Another plan we expect to materialize is the introduction of matinee moving picture performances at least once a week, for the children. Mrs. William de Mille is chairman of the film committee which shall make selection of the best local films for these occasions, when women in the community shall act as special hostesses for the day. Study circles for the grown folk, centering in the branch libraries, are organized for critical consideration of the drama, and these will co-operate with the Parent-Teachers' Associations to

bring about neighborhood children's matinee days. A Central committee will affiliate with the New York committee in the furtherance of the idea.

"Annual Hans Christian Anderson festivals will continue to be a feature of the Junior department of our work. This year was the third of these popular children's events. Miss Bessie Stoddard is chairman of this branch, which has been highly successful.

"As a basis for our study this year we will use Dickinson's 'Contemporary Dramas,' as treated by Dr. Burton in his brilliantly critical analyses of modern dramatists and dramatic methods. I was a most attentive student under his instruction this summer and I expect to have my copious notes put into shape, and corrected by Dr. Burton personally, in order that I may pass this on to others less fortunate. Dr. Gaw, our past president, also, will continue with his talks and programs at the Public Library in the city. He will speak the first Thursday of each month, beginning in October. The public will be welcome to these meetings.'

"Oh, and another big, big thing we look forward to is the promotion of a Japanese play by the Japanese of the city, in their native tongue and at their own the-

ater. This will be one of the events of the early fall. Later we hope to have a Russian play by the Russians, and so with each of the nations, where possible. This keeps us in touch with the immigration movement and is a wonderful force for amalgamation. It makes for sympathy and a closer feeling with the foreigners who come to us.

"I regard the establishment of headquarters in the Brack Shops as a highly significant element in the shaping of our future policy. The recent reception we gave for Dr. Richard Burton was in the nature of a housewarming in celebration of the event. Here we will be in close touch and sympathy with the work of the College Woman's Club, of which I am a member and of its program committee, and with the District Federation Board. All of which will be helpful and broadening."

"In the last year, I regard as one of our most important accomplishments the organization of the Studio Club of Hollywood. This was after the justly famous and popular Studio Club in New York and is composed largely of young women employed in film work. It was at my invitation that the girls gathered at the Library one day, under the auspices of the Drama League, as a branch. But I soon discovered that with many of these girls there were larger and more human needs. There were social needs and often home influences lacking, so I enlisted the attention of the Y. W. C. A. and the little band went under the management of the Clark Memorial Home. The handsome colonial home near Gower and Vista del Mar was purchased as a clubhouse and a resident matron keeps the house open all day and Miss Lee of the Y. is there most of the time. Members of the Hollywood Business Men's League contributed \$1,500 for its maintenance and the Moving Picture Directors' Association is to give a benefit ball at Universal City in the near future in aid of it. A gymnasium is

under construction, classes are held in aesthetic dancing, physical cluture, music and drama,—using the same text that our circles study. There is a resident dressmaker and machines and the girls are taught to sew, a big item in the film girls' existence.

"Mrs. Willits J. Hole, as the representative of Clark Memorial Home, is the chairman of all the work planned, but she rarely meets with the local board, composed of Mrs. Charles Richmond, local chairman, Mrs. Lowell C. Frost, Mrs. Ingle Carpenter, Mrs. John Mead and myself, who take personal interest in the development of a beautiful idea of helpfulness which we have seen spring up from a tiny plant, bud and blossom into a rare flower of sympathy and practical usefulness."

Surely a full program and fraught with much import to the cultural life of Los Angeles and environs! We could have conversed indefinitely over the various phases and possibilities of the work and the plans for this healthy three-year-old organization. The National itself is not of many more years and has been of mushroom growth from a small circle of amateur lovers of the best in drama, not many years ago in Chicago, to a real power, theatrically, today.



Boxing and Bond Selling

Offhand, we might say there was not the slightest connection between the manly art of self-defense and bond selling, but the relation exists when we consider that "physical fitness" may be an aid to the better performance of our daily professional tasks. At least, I assume this may be the object of two of Torrance, Marshall & Company's young bond salesmen, "Pat" Sheedy and Gregg Kollock, in putting in several hours weekly in acquiring an expert knowledge of the manly art. I happened on them the other day in the L. A. A. C. gym, and, mind you, they were as hard at it as two young game cocks. First "Pat" would land a stiff left on Gregg's smiling features, and then Gregg would "come back" with an equally starchy right on his prancing opponent, and in the sharp mix-up which followed both would exchange punches likely to disturb less sturdy young men. It was all in fun, of course, and both emerged without serious disfigurement. As I watched, I could not help but think of them as far more sensible than had they elected to pass an hour or more somewhere with "their feet on the rail."

Clarence Drown On An Outing

Electing to take his first real vacation, Clarence Drown has hied himself off to Big Bear Lake, and word comes back that he does not care when he will return, existence there being more than agreeable. Clarence has not been up to his best physical standard for nearly a year, and his friends have urged a rest and a trip, but he insisted on deferring it so long as he felt the Orpheum needed his presence. While he is fishing, hiking and otherwise enjoying one of Southern California's finest recreation spots, Bill Ham Cline will do the understudy part at the Orpheum.

Tender Side of Mr. Hearst

William R. Hearst's contribution of \$5,000 toward the fund being raised in New York to combat infantile paralysis is, as I know, another evidence of how quickly an appeal reaches him when it concerns the little ones. Frequently, and usually undeservedly, it is said by his detractors that he is "playing to the gallery" when he heads a subscription or organizes through the powerful agency of his newspapers a relief work for children. I remember one instance of his generosity, however, that was not "gallery play," nor do I believe it was ever chronicled before. It happened in New York sixteen or so years ago in the old Criterion Hotel, now a Park & Tilford store. This particular night was a bitterly cold one in March and the city was two feet under a heavy snow storm. New Yorkers know them as "blizzards," and they are all of that. It was shortly after midnight and I was standing in the lobby chatting with the night clerk while waiting for a cab to take me home. The door opened and in swept a cold blast of wind. With it entered a tall man, muffled up to his ears in a great coat, and behind him was a shivering newsboy not more than ten years old. As the man opened his coat and threw back his collar, I recognized him as Mr. Hearst, although I had but the slightest acquaintance with him then. He smiled at the clerk and, indicating the boy, said cheerfully: "This kid was asleep out there against the radiator inside the storm door, and it seems like rather a cold place on a night like this. I wonder if we can get him some hot food and a better place to sleep?" Later I was told that Mr. Hearst had turned the boy over to his agents with instructions to "look after" the lad. This "looking after," it seems, extended over a period of years-a home was found for the youngster, who was homeless and orphaned, he was schooled, and today, as I am told, is an efficient worker on one of Mr. Hearst's newspapers.

Dr. Homer Moving the "Mountain"

I trust that Dr. Joseph Homer will take no offense when I say that I smiled when I read the announcement the other day of the formation of the "American Dental Society," with the Doctor at its head. At last, it seems, the Doctor, having grown weary of waiting for Mahomet to go to the mountain (my reference to Mahomet meaning the dental profession of Los Angeles), has determined to move the mountain to Mahomet. In other words, he has organized himself and

other dentists who agree with him into the aforementioned society, his purpose being to give emphasis to a certain line of professional conduct which is frowned on by so-called "ethical" dentists, and presumably in time to force his objecting brethren to agree with him. I am told that Dr. Homer has been something of a thorn in the side of certain dentists since coming to Los Angeles. His "deadly sin" has been that, assuming he had something to sell, he advertised—and advertised well. Every time he operated on a set of notable teeth-or a notable's set, just as you please—he lighted the flaming torch of Publicity through the medium of newspapers and magazines. I remember not long ago he used a testimonial of General Otis as an attest of his professional skill, a portrait of the General with one of his own accompanying the page advertisement. This was all very interesting to the public, but, as it seems, quite hurtful to the feelings of other dentists. Now, it appears, the Doctor has determined upon a still bolder plan—the American Dental Society-which has as a principle, to quote the Doctor: "Every successful industry owes a vast amount of gratitude to advertising and her twin sister, Publicity, and if we are to raise our profession to the pinnacle to which it rightfully belongs, then we must enlist Advertising as our aide and Publicity as our ally."

"Skidbladnir" Well "Manned"

When Frank A. Garbutt's trim schooner-yacht "Skidbladnir" slipped out of San Pedro harbor the other day it may have occurred to the watchers on shore that the vessel carried rather a small crew. And, for that matter, it did, but this was not due to an act of economy on the part of its millionaire owner. I got the answer when I inquired. Besides being an excellent navigator himself, it seems that Mr. Garbutt's two charming daughters, the Misses Theodora and Melodie Garbutt, are both skilled in seamanship, having taken a course in theoretical and practical navigation which entitles them to the rating of master. When on a cruise in the "Skidbladnir" they are both competent to, and do, take their place at the wheel. Therefore, the absence of extra seamen. Any more would surely be in the way. The "Skidbladnir" is now bound north on a cruise, and in addition to the owner and his daughters, Mrs. Garbutt and their son, Frank E. Garbutt, are along.

Westlake School Will Build

Joining in the westward move which has affected all the leading private educational institutions lately, Miss de Laguna and Miss Vance of the Westlake School for Girls have announced that they will immediately build on the beautiful site which the school has owned for several years in Westmoreland Hills, the heights near Fourth street and Westmoreland avenue, overlooking the projected Silver Lake Parkway. Individuality will be imparted to the new structure by the employment of English design, embodying Tudor arches, brick walls and foundations and half-timbered effects. The new school will really consist of several buildings under one big roof. I hear that that the architect has borrowed from Willis Polk of San Francisco the clever idea which that architect employed in the building of the Little Theater at Montecito in that the auditorium will have a stage with the back so constructed that it may be left open and the background for productions supplied by the beautiful gardening effects in the grounds or by the curtains of night. The gardens, it is promised, will be particularly beautiful, emphasizing the out-of-door life which the principals consider so important. The Westlake School's new home will add dignity to the newest educational center of the city, in the center of the fine residence section about Vermont

Gets Them Going and Coming

In my remarks last week apropos of the influence of the Bronx cocktail on the citrus industry of California, I neglected to point out that the demand for new automobiles is almost unprecedented in the lemon growing districts of Southern California. The man with five acres of lemons would scorn, these days, to ride down to the packing house in anything less expensive than fifteen hundred dollar car. And when he goes in to collect his returns on the last carload of the fruit, he usually receives that much, if reports drifting in from the highlands are to be believed. They are reports which are substantiated by nine-dollar-a-box quotations in the New York auction market. This seems to be another demonstration of the potent influence of that rabbit's foot Woodrow Wilson is credited with carrying around. No one at all familiar with the citrus situation in California has denied the devastating effect of the Democratic low tariff on the lemon industry. From 1911 until this year the growers have hardly realized enough to pay water bills. But with presidential year, along comes a short crop here, the hottest summer in forty years, back east, and poor transportation facilities from Italy. The lemon grower has

the advantage over the Valencia orange raiser in that his goods are in as great demand in prohibition as in more liberal territory. Whether a man is making a run for the water wagon or has just been jostled off, he wants something with a dash of lemon in it, to quench the thirst his efforts on the road to rectitude have awakened. Mr. Lemon Man gets them going or coming and statistical individuals have figured for me that he is realizing from \$500 to \$1000 an acre on his May and June pickings alone. With prospects of Republican victory and consequent tariff protection for off-years, the real estate man seems to have been blessed with a new argument for the sale of promising citrus land.

Are Beans Fattening?

Dark brown is the popular shade in Los Angeles this week, not that justly celebrated but seldom praised "dark brown taste," but a Mocha tinge of countenance, for six hundred "rookies" arrived home Sunday from Monterey and Monday were again staid business men after becoming as good soldiers as a month's training may permit. Few of them chose to regard themselves qualified, as yet, to dispute on military topics with men who have back of them four years of West Point and a few more of miscellaneous training in our small but select regular army, but in the absence of any such adversary the layman has been regaled with many a tale of the terrible warfare in the sand-dunes back of Monterey. The bitterest enemy of the "rooky" seems to have been the seed of a certain leguminous plant largely raised in Ventura county and known to commerce as the bean. Whether or not this highly prized article of food may be regarded as an enemy has been the occasion of a small newspaper war here at home. Not satisfied with its gas discussion with Earl's Tribune, Hearst's Examiner has started a controversy with Otis' Times over the effects of the humble bean upon the physique of the citizen-soldier. To an expectant public Monday morning, the Times, its owner perhaps mindful that the inexperienced should be duly impressed with the hardships of the military life, announced that the "rookies" had averaged "a loss of ten pounds to the man." Contrary-minded always, despite his pleasing habit of frequently lunching with Business Manager Harry Chandler of the Times, Publisher Max Ihmsen of the Examiner just as boldly declared that "almost every 'rooky' had taken on weight instead of losing it." A physical examination of the returned recruits, together with affidavits regarding weight previous to July 10 may become necessary. At least the two papers showed unanimity in one respect, each ornamented the story with alleged cartoons.

"Mayor" to Lose His Job

If I understand aright, the Los Angeles Athletic Club is about to revolutionize its form of "social government," having decided by popular vote to abandon the time-honored form of annually electing a "Mayor of Rowansburg,"-Rowansburg being the mythical "city" which has supplied the clubmen with their entertainment joys-and of substituting therefore "a government by commission." Under the new plan, it seems that the Club will annually elect twelve "commissioners," or social governors, each of the twelve to preside over the entertainments for one calendar month. I am told that the idea originated in the feeling of many members that the Club's social favors should be more widely distributed, especially since the advent of the fair sex into the affairs of the organization. Perhaps the "Commission" idea is worthy of a trial, especially as it will develop some new talent for entertaining and keep the Athletic Club's affairs whirling merrily this coming fall and winter. There is, however, this to say of old Rowansburg and its Mayors. They are all princely fellows and their "administrations" have been replete with joyous doings. If their successors are to cover themselves with new glory, they must be resourcefully alive to their opportunities. The incumbent Mayor is John F. Powers, a capital fellow, true sportsman and royal host, who counts his friends by the legion. I have noted "Johnnie's" official career and have remarked more than once that his natural geniality, tact and open-heartedness peculiarly fitted him for his "job." I doubt, however, that he will be one of those to mourn deeply over the passing of the office of Mayor. I think he will be glad to shift the burdens, along with the honors, to other shoulders.

Better Than Nothing

One Alhambra man tells how, at the Pacific Electric station, several wives were starting for the seashore and bidding their respective husbands adieu. He heard one really charming young matron say, as she kissed her husband good-by: "Au revoir, dearie. Don't forget to write." "Oh, I'll write often," protested her husband. "Do, dearie," continued the wife, "do—if it's only a check."

GOSSIP FROM THE GOLDEN GATE

S PEEDY trial is promised the five suspects who have been indicted on a charge of murder in connection with the bomb outrage at the preparedness parade. The district attorney's office and the detective bureau especially organized to investigate this crime are confident that they will be able to trace the destruction of the United Railroads' power towers to the same group of dynamiters. They are convinced that the preparedness parade outrage was the result of another desperate plot of terrorism, concocted by the disappointed agitators who had boasted their power to cause a strike on the United Railroads. The Mooneys had planned the strike for midnight June 11, and the power towers in the San Bruno hills were dynamited a few hours later. The detectives of the bomb bureau are also sanguine that they can now trace to the same group responsibility for the explosion on the Southern Pacific's overland train at Oakland, June 30.

One of the five suspects, Edward Nolan, is a member of the Machinists' Union which organization has passed resolutions declaring its "confidence in his innocence and integrity." The resolutions have been referred to the legislative committee of the Council of Labor for endorsement. The Labor Council has also instructed a committee to call on the district attorney with a request that "in the future he refrain from the indiscriminate use of names of labor men in his public utterances on the bomb outrage cases.'

* * *

Meanwhile, the Council of Labor evidently recognizes the danger of the open spirit which is now more prevalent than it has ever been in San Francisco. Representatives of the Building Trades Council and of other union bodies are to be called into conference "for the purpose of devising ways and means for protecting organized labor movement against the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce and other bodies to establish the open shop in San Francisco." The temper of the labor leaders was evidenced by Michael Casey who declared with vehemence that "the Chamber of Commerce, with all its backing, or even the powers of hell, cannot destroy the organized labor movement, if labor does not destroy itself."

How prevalent the open shop spirit is just now has been demonstrated in the readiness with which the leading restaurants last week seized the opportunity to establish its principles. The "walk out" of about fifteen cooks and waiters was precipitated by the refusal of the Restaurant Men's Association Men's Association to accept the demands for an eight hours' day and closed shop conditions. When the strike was called the membership of the association jumped from 155 to 212, and 150 restaurants at once began operating open shops. With only one or two exceptions, the principal restaurants continued business without interruption. At Tait's and the Portola-Louvre complete staffs of colored men were promptly drafted from the dining car service of the railroads. The colored waiter has been absent from San Francisco for more than a dozen years since the Palace Hotel ousted him ofr white help, but his restoration has not been unpopular except with the pickets. Most of the big cafes also lost their orchestras, the musicians being called out in a "sympathetic" strike, but their positions were soon filled.

There is probably no city in the country in which so large a percentage of the population depends on restaurants and cafes, and of recent years not only for food but for amusement. The patronage of the principal establishments since the strike has been greater than ever, and there is certainly no lack of sympathy with the open shop promoters. In the temporary disorganization of more than one restaurant dozens of patrons volunteered with zest to assist in the kitchens and as waiters. So far, it seems, the public has rather enjoyed the experience. In no other way, probably, could their interest be so readily enlisted in the campaign for industrial freedom which has now been definitely started in this union-ridden community. The activity of pickets is proving a boomerang for the strikers, for their presence seems to attract patronage to "unfair" establishments. There has been little disorder and few arrests. More than one restaurant man decided to treat the picketing with humor, and outside a popular establishment a carpet was spread on the sidewalk for the perambulation of the picketers. Another, Emmet Hayden, a member of the board of supervisors and heretofore a staunch advocate of union labor, rivalled the eloquence of the picket on duty outside his cafe by putting himself on parade as a walking advertisement of his open shop.

Santa Fe's New Quarters

M OVING day for the Santa Fe ticket office has relief markings, is suggestive of the enchanted mesas such occasions; for Monday will see the staff comfortably and luxuriously re-located in what is, perhaps, the handsomest railway office of the kind in the country. Today marks the beginning of the removal from 334 South Spring street.

The new quarters in the Consolidated Realty Building, 611 South Hill street, certainly present an attractive appearance, exteriorly and interiorly, employing peculiarly original decorative combinations typical of the southwestern states traversed by the Santa Fe. The result is a Mexican adaptation of Spanish architecture exercising somewhat the fascination that everything that has to do with the great desert region, the Grand Canyon and the land of the cliff-dwellers invariably wields. E. W. McGee, General Agent, has overlooked nothing that will add to the comfort and efficiency of this fine, new, modern office. Inter-communicating telephones, a pneumatic tube system, new down-to-



J. J. Byrne

date cases and counters have been installed, adding practibility to its beauty. Hibbard & Cody, the architects, have wrought a piece of work of exceptional grace and utility...

Pedestrians on Hill street this week have noted with much interest the striking facade, with its peculiar combination of color and line, the white lettering, "Santa Fe," on a dead-black background standing out in bold relief above the entire front. The Maltese cross and circle, so well known in connection with everything the Santa Fe represents, has been used to advantage as part of the design on the floor and pillars, while the walls are of weathered redwood, handsomely carved. The counters and wainscoting are finishing in dull black enamel. The floor is mosaic marble. The coloring is restful, although so unique as to challenge immediate attention. The ceiling, with its scroll-like

pleasurable features not usually attendant upon of the Arizona desert. It is a veritable invitation to travel, whether one has contemplated such a thing or

> Speaking of the present palatial new office recalls the progress of the business of the Santa Fe southward with the growth of the city in this direction, and in increasingly commodious quarters. The first city ticket office was opened January 1, 1886, at 239 North Main street. In those days Williamson Dunn, now Traveling Agent of the Santa Fe Refrigerator Despatch, was the General Agent, while A. T. Parsons, since retired from the service, was City Ticket Agent.

> Two years later the office was removed to the Phillips Block at the northwest corner of Spring and Franklin streets. The Phillips Block to many has become merely a memory, since its desertion by the Hamburger Brothers and its subsequent destruction by fire; probably to the majority now it has ceased to exist even in memory. But in those days it was quite a pretentious structure. The business of this department remained in this locality, which was the center of the city then, eight years. It was in this period the E. W. McGee was appointed, in May of 1892, to the General Agency to succeed A. T. Parsons. In 1896 another move was made southward to the Wilcox Building at the northwest corner of Spring and Second

> In 1906 the office again followed the southward trend, to 334 South Spring street, where it remained another ten years, or until the present removal. The Spring street quarters have always been attractive but have been shared with several other ticket offices of steamship lines, so that the new office will be especially pleasing to the members of the staff and quite significant of the prosperity of the railroad. It will, no doubt, soon take on particular distinction in the Santa Fe way.

> This "Santa Fe way" could not be otherwise than distinctive with such wonderful material from which to draw. The line reaches so many points of supreme interest and of pre-eminent artistic qualities. The Grand Canyon, with its stupendous depths, many wonders and indescribably marvelous colorings, the Painted Desert and the inscrutable Indians, remnants of another age, Yosemite and the Big Trees,-superb material from which to draw inspiration for striking advertising effects. And the Santa Fe has utilized this material wisely and in a dignified way that has built up a high-class patronage.

> Says R. E. Twitchell, the writer-traveler, "In the great Southwest, traversed through the very center, from boundary to boundary, by the Santa Fe lines, there is found a corner with the coloring of the Orient under Andalusian skies in a setting older than that of Babylon and Damascus. Something of that intangible air of mystery that the Moors brought from the Far East to Granada was transplanted to American soil by the conquistadores. There, among scenic surroundings that must have reminded them of their Iberian home, blossomed the City of the Holy Faith, the capital of the Sunshine state, and the most picturesque city of the United States-a town hoary with age and that has given its name to the greatest modern railway system, a name brought to the western continent from Granada, the Magnificent." Any one who has read George Wharton James' alluring descriptions of the desert, in his latest book, "Our Great American Wonderlands," or in any of his earlier volumes, or Bandelier's "Delightmakers," or Lew Wallace's "Ben Hur,"and who has not?-or Major Powell's scientific explorations, or Prof. Edgar L. Hewett's archeological mono-

> > (Continued on Page 6.)





Popular Poetry Legitimate Art?

By Marguerite Wilkinson



POPULAR POETRY

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY, greatest of the popular singers of this country in our times, is dead. This year, "when the frost is on the punkin" citizens of Indiana will not be able to come together to celebrate the birthday of a living "Hoosier Poet" as they celebrated it last year. Only his songs, echoes of the heart-beats of plain men and women and children all over the land, have life in the hearts that love and cherish them. To the well known Indiana poet the changing seasons meant what they mean to the boys and girls who would go fishing or play jacks, to the farmer in the hope of field and orchard, to the housewife in the care of her family. But from now on the coming of spring and summer will mean only softer sod above him. He has left his place at our banquet board and his life has gone out from among us, saying, to use his own words,

"Thanks; so fine a time; Good-night."

Wherefore we who remain must needs chatter, as is the way of our world, about the guest who has gone. And a few will inquire, perhaps, whether popular poetry, the kind Mr. Riley wrote is poetry-art.

Certainly much of our so-called popular poetry is not poetry at all. Two or three men and women in our times have succeeded in achieving immense popularity by the profuse publication of work that is sentimental, bombastic, inflated, insincere and untrue to the facts of life, devoid of any genuine imaginative beauty. They have succeeded, I believe, because their rhymed, emotional, semi-ethical effusions are timely and strike a note of popular feeling at the moment when the public wants to hear that note sounded. But the poems of these industrious scribes are not bouyed up in their sea of ideas by any stable beauty, and must therefore sink out of sight when the tides of men's moods change. The mere fact that a man's writings are popular in his lifetime is no guarantee of their value and beauty. Much literature is made to live a day, like a newspaper.

On the other hand, the mere fact that a man's work is popular need not mean, as a sophisticated few would have us suppose, that it is altogether without artistic merit. It is possible for a few genial minds to produce poetry that is popular without compromise. Such a poet was Mr. Riley. Sentiment is an important element in his work, to be sure, but because of the humor always present with it, it does not soften down into buttery sentimentality. His poems are too simple and homely in character for bombast or inflation and in his clever and kindly delineation of character is no lack of imaginative beauty. His presentation of persons and things is direct and sincere. He is absolutely true to the phases of American life which he describes, and he presents them with astonishing reality. His genius was less than the genius of Burns-far less-but he possessed certain good qualities in common with him, sincerity, simplicity, humanity and the ability to express the kindly emotions of the common heart. We need not be ashamed of Riley. His work is honest and colorful and virile and tender and these qualities are as vital in art as they are in life and personality.

If we limit our definition of art-not poetry-to include only certain highly spiced entrees at the feast then we must exclude many a good old folk song and ballad and James Whitcomb Riley. If we realize that bread and butter are never ashamed before the most costly viands then we must include all kinds of work that is done without compromise, whether it makes a man a fortune or leaves him to starve as Chatterton starved in an attic of high hopes unfulfilled. And they will be the keenest and finest critics, possessed of the most worthy culture, who estimate the value of a man's work without regard to its popularity, and measure it by the beauty and the virtue inherent in it.

"The Jew to Jesus and Other Poems" by Florence Kiper Frank, published by Mitchell Kennerley, is a colletion of warmly human poems, modern in spirit and lovingly wrought out. The noblest human qualities are found in these poems, love, passionate sympathy with the lusty growth of the race, with the sad turmoil of cities, with the idealism of our times, and sympathy also with the great vital spirits of the past, Walt Whitman, Matthew Arnold, Thoreau. The poem to Thoreau seems to me to be especially fine, for the phrasing is concise and simple and yet most effective in making a portrait, a spiritual portrait of a person. It was written after seeing Walden Pond.

The green things in their growing felt his heart
As quick with budding impulse as their own;
The solitude had found a solitude
As wild and holy; the keen starlight saw
A gleam as keen and subtle; the high trees
Heavenward reaching, reached and yearned through him,
And in his blood their living sap was quick.
The candor of the good brown earth he knew
The wide simplicity of growing fields,
The mystery and rapture of the dawn.
Shimmer and depth of his dear pond he held,
Shimmer and liquid depth, and glancing beams
Of sunlight on its surface—these he knew
As in himself, this lover of the woods.

Mrs. Frank's "Love Sonnets of An Invalid" reveal an intimate and delicate knowledge of pain and the rare spiritualizing force that is sometimes brought into life through suffering. And vigorous, brave poems like The Power of a Healthy Life I Sing" keep the equilibrium of soul and body perfect. The book is full of strong, able, controlled womanhood and woman feeling, shown best in poems like "Spring, 1915" and "The Mother." The book shows sound and thorough-going though not brilliant craftsmanship and in nearly all of the poems is a simple dignity which promises much. Mrs. Frank would never be a popular magazine poet, I think, nor yet a poet for the aesthete. Her work is for a quiet public which would serve up beauty unostentatiously with daily bread and butter and drink it in quite informally with clear spring water. For myself, I like these poems and there are fully a dozen that it would give me much pleasure to quote. I must be content, however, to repeat the sonnet which gives the title to the book.

The Jew to Jesus

The Jew to Jesus

O man of my own people, I alone
Among these alien ones can know thy face,
I who have felt the kinship of our race
Burn in me as I sit where they intone
Thy praises,—those who, striving to make known
A God for sacrifice, have missed the grace
Of thy sweet human meaning in its place,
Thou who art of our blood-bond and our own.

Are we not sharers of thy Passion? Yea, In spirit-anguish closely by thy side We have drained the bitter cup, and tortured, felt With thee the bruising of each heavy welt. In every land is our Gethsemane, A thousand times have we been crucified.

Nothing that can be said of Amy Lowell so well describes the type and quality of her talent as the titles of the two books she has just sent us, "Sword Blades and Poppy Seed" and "A Dome of Many Colored Glass," both published by The Macmillan Company. The subtle symbolism of these titles is suggestive in and of itself of the intellectual kind of poetry which Miss Lowell creates. And there is something not quite Anglo-Saxon about her work which is also faintly suggested by these titles. I wonder if it is not a little of the French spirit that has survived in her work as a result of her love for French poetry and her study of French masters? They are exceedingly civilized titles for books of verse, and rather minutely analytical of the poems grouped together under them.

Both volumes are too well known to lovers of contemporary poetry to need reviewing on our poetry page. And yet, just because Miss Lowell has sometimes been misunderstood and misinterpreted I should like to say a few words about her work. In the first place, persons who do not read much poetry think that Miss Lowell is only one of the new writers of free verse. Whereas most of the work in the two volumes before me is written in excellent metrical stanzas. Moreover her rhyming, when she uses rhyme, is admirably done, which is more than can be said of the rhyming of many of the hard and fast conservatives who consider it essential to all poetry at all timesmaking one exception perhaps, in favor of blank verse. Miss Lowell's work, no matter how we like it, is always disciplined work; and work done with deliberate intention. Indeed, if it lacks the qualities that would make it great-and not merely excellent-it would seem to me to be because she is not carried out of and beyond the control of "the unaided intellect" on the long flights of the poetry over the savannahs of the spirit. She has learned all about the craft save the master secret of forgetting it. But that is the last lesson for the poet.

Miss Lowell has an unusual gift for narrative poetry. A dozen women can write lyrics for every one who can tell a story in verse. And her narrative poems have dramatic power. The best of them all that I have read is "Malmaison," published in the current issue of The Little Review. Indeed, when Miss Lowell read it to me in Boston before it appeared in print, I decided that it was the finest of her poems that I had seen. With wonderful, vivid grace of language and with charm of polyrythmical construction it tells the story of Napoleon and the Empress Josephine. It will be published in Miss Lowell's next book of verse which is to appear soon. And lest anyone should think that

Miss Lowell can only write the poetry of the wise and the sophisticated and the artistic I am going to quote one of her poems for children from "A Dome of Many Colored Glass."

The Crescent Moon

Slipping softly through the sky Little horned, happy moon, Can you hear me up so high? Will you come down soon?

On my nursery window-sill
Will you stay your steady flight?
And then float away with me
Through the summer night?

Brushing over tops of trees, Playing hide and seek with stars, Peeping up through shiny clouds At Jupiter and Mars.

I shall fill my lap with roses Gathered in the milky way, All to carry home to mother. Oh! what will she say!

Little rocking, sailing moon,
Do you hear me shout—Ahoy!
Just a little nearer, moon,
To please a little boy.

"Ships in Port" by Lewis Worthington Smith is a volume of smooth, suave, carefully written magazine verses, for the most part rather mediocre in quality. Nearly all of them have appeared before in periodicals of a literary or popular character, many of them in magazines now defunct. A few of the poems, namely those that were contributed to Poetry, The Bellman, and The Forum overtop the others in interest and power. His rhythms are not original and his rhymes are frequently fatiguing. He does not show the artist's capacity for selecting the details that are like vivid points of light in a reader's mind. In short he is not a genius, if we are to judge by this book.

SANTA FE'S NEW QUARTERS

(Continued from page five) graphs, Twitchell's "Military Occupation," Roosevelt's "Winning of The West," "The Flute of the Gods," or Charles F. Lummis' books—the region is rich in literature of exceptional charm-is prepared to become a traveler on the Santa Fe without much persuasion. Think what an advantage to have such a fund of attractions from which to draw.

Add to this, equipment second to none, accommodations enroute such as are found in the most luxurious hostelries in the country and quick and safe service and you have a remarkable combination that has made the passenger business go up by leaps and bounds. from the opening of the road. In 1905-6 it was the "boom days" of California that brought every one this way. In 1915-16 it was the Panama-Pacific Exposition and the San Diego Exposition which sent the ticket receipts of the various roads to a high level. Now it will be the inevitable "pull" which will bring those visitors and scores more to this land of delight. Not alone for the regular traveler but for the tourist the Santa Fe has provided.

One of the presiding geniuses in the local office is John J. Byrne, Assistant Passenger Traffic Manager for the Road. Mr. Byrne is a shining example of the "rise of the office boy," for he first entered the railway service in 1873 in that minor office in the auditor's department of the Great Western of Canada. Evidently, he was eager and open-minded for in December of 1887 he came to the Santa Fe as Passenger Agent of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad at San Francisco, a branch of this system. Later he was recalled to Chicago as Assistant General Passenger Agent, from which position he was promoted to the place of Assistant Passenger Traffic Manager.

California was again to claim him, for in January of 1895 he accepted the post of General Passenger Agent of the Southern California Railway, and from October 10, 1905, to the present he has been Assistant Passenger Traffic Manager for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, which is the formal name for that railway corporation known more familiarly as the Santa magic word with which to conjure

Mr. Byrne is a prominent clubman and has won, by his unfailing affability and frank manliness a high place both in social and business circles, other than his chosen line, of this city and elsewhere. He is a fine type of the substantially successful business man. He has been a real factor in the steadily growing passenger business of the Santa Fe, and is to be congratulated, along with the entire official staff, in the visible indication thereof which is today being effected.

All day Monday, and thereafter, the Santa Fe will be glad to welcome all its patrons old and new at 611 S. Hill street, and the place will be of interest to all Los Angelans who have civic pride in the development and good fortune of its commercial institutions for public growth and betterment.

9 Music

O NE monthly event, certainly, that

NE monthly event, certainly, that knows no diminution of interest is the Gamut club dinner. While there are many visitors of note in Los Angeles in the winter season, there has come to be hardly a less number in the summer, and a good many of these are brought together for the Gamut club by its prominent members. August meeting was no exception and President Blanchard had the pleasure of presenting to the club several visitors of note and interest. Leading these was the English organist, Edwin Lemare, who is staying at one of the adjacent beaches for a few weeks, and who, by the way, will give a recital at Temple auditorium, August 13. Mr. Lemare responded in a few modest words and later was nominated by the writer as an honorary member of the club.

Several soloists of high order were heard. Ettore Campana presented songs from Pergolesi and others. His resonant baritone was accompanied by Chevalier Guerreri, late conductor of the Constantino Opera Company, who was received with unusual applause for the record he has made here in various opera seasons. George S. McManus, formerly accompanist for Heinemann, the baritone, on his coast tours, was called to the piano and on the spur of the moment showed that he can not be caught unawares, there being no more artistic performance in the course of the evening. Frederick McMurray was heard in a violin improvisation, unaccompanied, and was most interesting in his unusual number. Mrs. Van Winkle lacobs sang an aria from Tschaikowsky's "Joan of Arc" with delightful tone quality, fitting to her facial beauty. In Prof. Dew, for forty-eight years an instructor in Oxford college, England, the club welcomed a visitor to Los Angeles who first saw it in 1861, and who now finds nothing here he saw then, save the mountain view and a very few old adobe dwellings. Charles F. Lummis gave an eloquent description of the early days of the Spanish padres and told of the efforts being made to preserve the old missions, especially the largest and most prosperous of them, the San Ferdays of the Spanish padres and told of the efforts being made to preserve the old missions, especially the largest and most prosperous of them, the San Fer-nando. Not to be omitted is mention of the singing of the Orpheus-Gamut doz-en of singers, under J. P. Dupuy, who have a table to themselves and who us-ually "burst" into melody several times each evening.

Riverside county music teachers have formed an organization, following on the enthusiasm created by the visit there of Alexander Stewart, president of the state association. A meeting was held the last week in July in which many of the towns and cities of the large county were represented. Z. Earl Meeker was prominent in arranging the gathering and it inent in arranging the gathering and it is my guess he will be the first president of the county association.

In the absence of Dr. H. J. Stewart from his exposition organ bench in San Diego, his place is being taken by prominent organists of the west. Last week Walter Handel Thorley, of Berkeley, presided and this week the organist was Roland Diggle, organist of St. John's Church, who gave a recital each day. One number he used was his "American Fantasy," which is built on the tunes of "America" and the "Star Spangled Banner." These are treated contrapunctally and are interwoven in a manner tally and are interwoven in a manner which only an expert composer could do. Mr. Diggle had an interesting number also suppose the composer could be a supposed to the control of the cont played by the Los Angeles phony Orchestra at one of its closing

Edwin Lemare, the English organist who gave more than a hundred recitals at the San Francisco exposition, and at the San Francisco exposition, and who is visiting at one of the beaches near Los Angeles, has been pursuaded to give a Los Angeles recital. It will take place tomorrow afternoon at Temple auditorium at 3 o'clock, although inadvertently announced by one newspaper for last Sunday. Mr. Lemare is regarded by many organists as the leading exponent of organ technic in the world. ponent of organ technic in the world. So few are the opportunities in Los Angeles to hear a great organist, that everyone who is musically inclined should take advantage of this rare opportunity.

For the "jinks" festival of the San Francisco Bohemian club, to take place next week, Dr. H. J. Stewart has written the music to a text by Frederick Myrtle. Dr. Stewart has been passing his month of vacation away from the San Diego exposition organ rehearsing the Diego exposition organ, rehearsing the sixteen numbers of this music for the "jinks." The name of the—what shall we call it, cantata?—is "Gold" and it tells of the coming of the Spaniard to California in search of the precious metal. The possibilities for rich costuming California in search of the precious metal. The possibilities for rich costuming and scenic settings will be thoroughly exploited. There will be, besides the principals, a chorus of sixty, an orchestra of sixty-five and a ballet of twenty-two. Dr. Stewart's music will be awaited with interest, owing to his prominence in musical affairs on the coast. He is one of three organists in the country who are giving public concerts continuously and who are paid by private persons: the others being the private persons; the others being the Curtis organist at Portland, Maine, and the Carnegie organist at Pittsburg, Pa. Dr. Stewart's backer is Mr. Spreckels of

Harley Hamilton is orchestrating a new opera by Carlos Troyer, of San Francisco. The latter has made for himself a prominent name as arranger of Indian themes, especially of the Zuni Indians. The opera is named "Zuniana" Indians. The opera is named "Zuniana" and it will be an interesting musical experiment, though one which demands much work on the part of all concerned. Certainly, the Zuni life is picturesque enough to present pleasing pictures of scenic and costuming effects and the music will be novel in style.

Hans Linne is concluding his rehearsals of his new terpsichorian and musical act for the Orpheum circuit. It has been in course of preparation for the last two months and now as the final touches are added he is full of enthusiasm about its possibilities for popularity. With Mr. possibilities for popularity. With Mr. Linne's wide musical and theatric experience his judgment on such an act is a capable one.

Of interest to musical folk is a party which has been passing the last six weeks at the Maryland in Pasadena. Composed of Mrs. Charles Steinway, wife of the president of the piano firm of that name, her daughter and George S. McManus, of San Francisco. Miss Steinway was a pupil of Mr. McManus in Berlin a few years ago, and on arriving in Pasadena the Steinways insisted that Mr. McManus should pass his vaing in Pasadena the Steinways insisted that Mr. McManus should pass his vacation with them. It is natural that he should be loath to leave the dolce far niente of this climate to go back to his San Francisco classes. It will be remembered that Mr. McManus was the pianist on the concert tour of Heinemann, the baritone recitalist a few years ago, and was heard here at that time.

Occasional quotations from this department of The Graphic are reprinted in The Pacific Coast Musical Review, of San Francisco, edited by Alfred Metzger, with comment, pro or con, but always with due credit to this journal, Mr. Metzger being more ethical in that respect than are many editors.

Harry Barnhart and his "community chorus" is photographed in "Musical America" of July 29, as well as cartooned in his conductorial attitude. He is making a great hit with this work in New York and Rochester and jollies his singers with the same honeyed blarney that was so successful with his Apollo club here twelve years ago.

Zoellner string quartet will be brought to the coast by the Behymer manage-ment next season for its third tour, though it has not been heard in Los Angeles, which it may include on its

Exchanges speak well of the singing of Margaret Jarman in the summer opera season in Chicago. Miss Jarman's home is in Los Angeles, where she studied for several years with Achille Alice of the several years with achieve the season of the s berti, among his many advanced pupils.

"Musical Courier" writes a half column of advice for fat sopranos, calling the adipose "a deadly danger." What about tall sopranos? An opera manager tells me he had to decline the services of an excellent soprano because the average tenor would have to lug around a stepladder in the scenes in which he made love to her.

Leila Holterhoff is anticipating a busy season after her summer in Los Angeles with her parents. She will open her tour in Boston in October and later will sing in New York at the Comedy the-

Clara Butt, the tall contralto heard in Los Angeles in a recent season, is using her voice for the benefit of her country's soldiers. Her recitals for the first five months of this year netted \$26,000 for the British Red Cross society. Part of this will go to her pet charity of providing employment for artists thrown out of employment by the war and for their families.

We do not realize here the call that is made on every walk of life in the wartorn countries. An Englishman recently showed me a statement from his bank, ers that the tax on his interest on his American bonds would be seven shillings on the pound sterling. As the bonds pay on the pound sterling. As the bonds pay four per cent, his net income is about two and a half per cent. His loyalty would not let him transfer the investment to this country and collect all the interest.

Marcella Craft, the soprano that Southern California calls its own, is announced to sing an aria from Wagner's earliest opera, "The Fairies," at the Worcester festival and with the Baltimore symphony orchestra next season. It is a pity that this opera is never included in the American repertoire as an example of what Wagner's musical ideas were in his earlier days, before he evolved his larger theories.

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By Arthur Denison

F such an illusive thing as "Americanism" can be captured, George M. Cohan has done the trick and impregnated it in his comedy "Broadway Jones," revived at the Burbank Monday evening. The play radiates American wit, American bluff, and American love-making. Since Mr. Cohan turned to quieter dramatic methods and gave up the pearl derby and the Stars and Stripes as his particular stocks in trade he has writparticular stocks in trade, he has written no more genuinely amusing and hu-morous play than this. No one of our native dramatists writes brighter or more pointedly-quipped dialogue than Mr. Cohan; few write so poorly where sentiment is concerned. In "Broadway Jones," this most famous of the many Jones," this most famous of the many Cohans is seen at his best and at his most mediocre in both fields. The story of the young man who accomplishes more than his material rehabilitation through work and sentimental attachment scarcely needs to be re-told. It is an intelligent plot, followed with extreme sure-footedness by Mr. Cohan through four interesting acts. Both the play and the playing gave quite boundless pleasure to the large audience at the Burbank.

Less grateful parts were, in the main,

Halperin's wonderfully compact and swiftly-moving contribution "Five Stages of Girlhood." Miss Halperin practises an economy of means as pleasing as it is rare. There is nothing superfluous; nothing unfinished in this series of five impressions, during which the singer proves herself an admirable judge of what the public wants, and just how much it should be given. Miss Halperin is an indefatigable worker, an accurate and humorous mimic, and a great deal of an artist in her particular kind of song interpretation. Moon and Morris, who have done yeoman service for several Winter Garden productions, have transplanted their dancing sketch into the varieties. An uncanny ability to move as one throughout many intricate steps Halperin's wonderfully compact and the varieties. An uncanny ability to move as one throughout many intricate steps is amusing, and earned them rightful applause. The remaining two new turns are those of Nate Leipsig, who performs very neat and puzzling feats of legerdemain with cards; and the Imperial Chinese Trio; three Orientals who sing and play Pagliacci and ragtime in approved Occidental fashion, with varying success as to truth to key. Of the holdovers, Claire Rochester continues, as in the week past, to sing sentimental ballads in various registers, and to enunciate badly; all to the great pleasure of her audience. Kramer and Morton dance and



Scene From "Daughter of The Don"

the best handled. Mr. Baxter was pretty much the backbone of the performance. He played with a sincerity and forcefulness which was attractive. Miss Lyle was quiet and effective always, as the mainstay of the Jones Gum factory. Mr. Bronson in the actor-proof part of Broadway made most of the points actually written in by the author, but for tually written in by the author, but few which were not. Mr. Burton contributed an able piece of character work as Judge Spotswood; and the remainder of the cast rounded out a performance of merit. "Forty Five Minutes From Broad-way" is to follow.

Excellent Varieties at Orpheum

M. Kosloff and his associates continue M. Kosloff and his associates continue to be the center of interest at the Orpheum this week. Their program remains unchanged, with the exception of the wise elimination of the Pierrot and Pierrette number, of M. Kosloff and Mlle. Maslova, and there is noticeable improvement over last week on the part of all, both in the general spirit and in the particular technique. To my way of thinking, the most interesting thing which these interesting Russians do is thinking, the most interesting thing which these interesting Russians do is the Danse Russe Paysanne, a folk piece danced and mimed by Mlle. Fredowa and M. Oumansky to particularly well-adapted music of Strawinsky. Mlle. Fredowa is admirably expressive in gesture; her whole range of pantomime delicate and intelligent. In fact, she seems rather the most expert and finished member of the company. It is this subtle combination of the arts of dancing and miming which of the arts of dancing and miming which has been brought to such perfection by M. Diaghileff in his ballet; and more than one number of the kind would have added to M. Kosloff's program. The production as it stands is a notable achievement for the varieties. A third week of the engagement remains. Quite as delightful, in a different way, is Nan

chatter; and together with Consul and Betty in simian displays round out a well-diversified and excellent whole.

"Pair of Sixes" at Morosco

From the serious problems of last week's drama, the Morosco Theater will jump to, probably, the best farce that has been seen in Los Angeles in many years when "A Pair of Sixes" will be produced for the first time in stock, beginning with this Sunday matinee. "A Pair of Sixes" was written by Edward Peple, author of "The Littlest Rebel," "The Prince Chap," "The Love Route," and other big successes. other big successes

Mary Servoss will play the charming role of Florence Cole, Lola May will be in the comedy character part of "Coddles" an English maid, Douglas MacLean will have the entertaining role of one of the business partners of the play, while Rodney Hildebrand will appear as T. Boggs Johns, the other partner who, by losing the bet, becomes the butler; Wyndham Standing will be seen in the part of the lawyer friend of the two part of the lawyer friend of the two partners, while Mary Baker will be the clever little stenographer. The story deals with the fortunes of two partners of a pill manufacturing business. Each claims to be the brains of the enterprise After much squabbling, they decide, through the services of their attorney. to settle the dispute as to who shall be the head of the firm by playing a show down hand of poker. A pair of sixes wins. By the terms of the contract, the losing partner becomes the other man's servant for a period of one year. Entangling situations create no end of amusing episodes, and the hilarious fun moves along with the speediest of action until the butler's clever little fiancee works out his many of ascene. works out his means of escape.

MAJESTIC THEATRE

"The Daughter of the Don"

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Directed by Henry Kabierske

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GARRICK THEATRE

CONTINUING SUNDAY-POSITIVELY LAST WEEK

CHARLIE CHAPLIN in 61 FRANK MILLS and BLISS MULFORD

in "THE HOUSE OF MIRRORS" A picture of wonderful interest

Marguerite Clark at Woodley's

Dainty Marguerite Clark is cast in an extremely congenial role in "Little Lady Eileen," which will be shown at Woodley's theater for a nine days' run, beginning today. In the characterization of a mischievous little Irish maiden at a fashionable girl's boarding school Miss

Clark is said to be especially charming, so that the two days additional will be particularly acceptable to Miss Clark's many admirers. Vernon Steele, John L. Shine, J. K. Murray, Harry Lee, Maggie Halloway Fisher and Russell Bassett round out the madcap's adventures to a proper finish, in which there is a pretty love story, of course. love story, of course.

"Broadway Jones" at Burbank

"Broadway Jones at Burbank
Second, and positively last week of
"Broadway Jones," with Percy Bronson
playing the name role, will begin at the
Burbank Theater with Monday night's
performance. This will positively be the
last showing here, however, as Mr. Bronson must leave for New York, where he
will become a member of the "So Long
Letty" Company for the New York opening.

"Broadway Jones" is the best summer production that has been seen here in years. The play tells the story of a young man of New York, who has burned the "white lights" to the limit, and who, when broke, finds that his only source of revenue is a chewing gum factory that has been left him by his uncle. His activities in reviving the chewing gum factory, form the basis for the big comedy Cohanesque, as well as the fine love story that goes through the play.



Mary Servoss in "Outcast"

This production at the Burbank of Cohan's famous comedy is perfect. Percy Bronson is playing the name role, while Edith Lyle is charming in the feminine lead of the play. In the cast are such excellent players as Warner Baxter, Frank Darien. Merle Stanton, Dora Mae Howe, John Burton, Vera Lewis, Fred Butler, who is also director of the production; Bobby Roberts, Nan Carter, Edward Nolles, and others. Usual matiness will be held on Sunday Wednesday. This production at the Burbank of nees will be held on Sunday, Wednesday and Saturday.

"Daughter of the Don" at Majestic

Probably the most beautiful and romantic, as well as the most educational photodrama, to be given to Los Angeles this season, will be "The Daughter of the Don," Winfield Hogaboom's story of early Los Angeles which receives its first presentation on any stage Sunday night, at the Majestic theater. There are but few writers of Los Angeles history who are better acquainted with the exact details of early California than Winfield Hogaboom. In "The Daughter of the Don" he has taken the period of 1846. Don' he has taken the period of 1846, the year that California was taken from the Mexicans and brought under the American flag, and while carrying out

the absolute truthfulness of detail, and historical episodes of early Los Angeles, he has also woven through it an intense-ly interesting love story of that golden period of California.

Involving, as the story does, the history of the city, including exact reproductions of parts of Los Angeles as they existed at that time, "The Daughter of the Don" should have a tremendous value from an educational viewpoint, and

every resident of California, who sees it, will be thoroughly acquainted with the early history of their state.

"The Daughter of the Don" is presented by McClung Francisco, and was taken by the Monrovia Feature Film Company, under the personal direction of the famous Henry Kabierske. Neither time nor money were spared in carrying time nor money were spared in carrying out the big scenes of the play, including

out the big scenes of the play, including the fine battle scenes which won California to the ranks of the territory of the United States.

Following its opening at the Majestic Theater, "The Daughter of the Don," will be shown twice daily with its beautifully arranged musical score. A cast of unusual merit, including Mary McKeen, Frances Burnham, Hal Cooley, Josephine Dillon, Grant Churchill, V. C. Whitchead, and others, present this big production.

All-Star Bill at Orpheum

All-Star Bill at Orpheum

It is to be "one-two-three" week at the Orpheum, beginning with Monday matinee. That is, there will be three star acts, playing their engagements in that order. Alexander Carr begins his first week, Nan Halperin her second, and the Kosloff Ballet Russe enters its third week—the first time in the history of the Orpheum that such a thing has happened. Mr. Carr, well remembered for his very great success in "Potash & Perlmutter," comes in "An April Shower," full of the interlarded and inherent pathos and humor of the Hebrew race. There is the sunshine, then the storm cloud, and again the cloud passes with the shower, and the sun shines once more in this clever play in which Mr. Carr has collaborated. Another big artist in the new list is Aldo Randegger, looked upon as Italy's greatest pianist. Carr has collaborated. Another big artist in the new list is Aldo Randegger, looked upon as Italy's greatest pianist. Mr. Randegger has a wide and catholic repertoire, a personal appeal that will make itself felt at once. Although his work is artistic, it is not stilted. Jim and Betty Morgan are youngsters who have mastered the Terpsichorean art, and have a lot of new steps to show, and Martinetti & Sylvester. well recalled as "the boys with the chairs," will again indulge in hair-raising feats. Nan Halperin, the dainty and delightful, is entitled to strong position in public favor again, and the immensely popular and artistic Kosloff company, including Vlasta Maslova and her companion artists, will decidedly be welcome for a third week. Other holdovers are the Imperial Chinese trio and Moon & Morris. The usual fine orchestral concert and the Pathe twice-a-week news views and the Pathe twice-a-week news views are also features of this remarkable all-star bill.

Henry B. Walthall at Superba

That "The Sting of Victory" should follow "The Silent Battle" at the Superba Theater, beginning Monday, is one of the odd coincidents of the show business wholly unplanned. However, "The Sting of Victory" has one tremendously strong element—it brings back to Broad the strong element—it brings element—it b strong element—it brings back to Broad-way, after a long absence, that exceed-ingly popular screen actor, Henry B. Walthall. In "The Sting of Victory" Mr. Walthall plays superbly a dual role, that of two southern boys who grow up together, being brothers, but one of whom remains a Union soldier when the war breaks out while the other casts his lot with the South. Both love the same girl and after the war meet in another field of contest, for her affection. How field of contest, for her affection. How the victor in one contest is beaten in the other conflict adds a sting to victory for each. Miss Antoinette Walker, long David Warfield's leading woman, is the southern girl in this drama and admirably acts the part.

"Sporting Blood" at Miller's

'Sporting Blood," William Fox Company's drama of the turf, said to be the greatest picture of the racing gave ever produced, is to be shown at Miller's theater for one week only, starting Sun-day. Popular and charming Dorothy Bernard is the heroine of this galloping romance of the race track. She plays Mary Ballard, the girl who stakes her-self against \$10,000 in the big handicap self against \$10,000 in the big handicap and beats a notorious gambler at his own game. All of the color, the life and excitement of the sport of kings has been vividly and realistically por-trayed in this production, and it has the swing and go that grips and holds the interest, and at times the action moves so swiftly that it is irresistible. Be-sides Miss Bernard, the company in-cludes Glen White, Claire Whitney and De Witt C. Jennings, who was the original inspector in the New York production of "Under Cover." "Sporting Blood" is worthy of taking its place with such recent successes as "The End of the Trail," "Under Two Flags" and other recent Miller triumphs. "Mutt and Leff" in their latest capers and the upper successes as "The End of the Trail," "Under Two Flags" and the upper successes as "The End other recent Miller triumphs." Jeff" in their latest capers and the up-to-the-minute film newspaper, the Hearst International News Pictorial, are the added features to the big program.



Marguerite Clark at Woodley's

"House of Mirrors" at Garrick
Frank Mills and Bliss Mulford will be featured at the Garrick Theater the coming week in "The House of Mirrors," and Charlie Chaplin will continue to draw his usual crowded line of admirers in his latest screamer, "I A. M." This will be positively the last week this funny film will be shown at that popular film will be shown at that popular Broadway house.



San Francisco still is wrestling with its symphony problem. Last year Mr. Hertz tackled the job without assurances of sufficient financial backing. This year of sufficient financial backing. I'm year he declined unless the various dollars were in sight. The management says "the money will be all right." Canny Mr. Hertz says, "I came through Missouri." So they are doing their best to "show" him. Musical authorities of the bay city affirm that the result will be that Hertz will be given all the support he demands—for he asked not so much more money for himself but for the orchestra, that he might have more able men and all the rehearsals he wished. Certain prominent men are taking the matter in hand and the prospects are that Hertz will be given full sway.

Mme. Schumann Heink is having a busy summer in the east and is not getting much enjoyment of her Southern California home. At Ocean Park, New Jersey, she sang to an audience of 9,000.

Mrs. Edward MacDowell's many admirers here will be glad to learn that the calls on her recital time are so numerous for next season that she has had to relieve herself of the business details by securing a business manager. Mrs. MacDowell has serioutly taxed her health and strength in her efforts to raise funds for the furtherance of the ideals and hopes of her lamented hus-



Fourth Place in Five Years

The HIBERNIAN SAV-INGS BANK is now fourth among the savings banks of Southern California in amount of interest paid de-rositors positors.

Five years ago when the bank was founded we were at the bottom of the list.

Our last statement shows a total of \$82,009.60 interest paid depositors for the six months ending July 1st, 1916.

This is a splendid testimonial of our service to the com-

HIBERNIAN Savings Bank

Second Floor, Hibernian Bldg. FOURTH AT SPRING

Charles Mulford Robinson's Book City Planning with Special Reference to the Planning of Streets and Lots by Charles Mulford Robinson, issued by G. P. Putnam's Sons, has been placed by five universities on their lists of pre-

NOTICE
No. B 41006
In the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Los Angeles.

In the Superior Court of California, in and for the County of Los Angeles.

In the Matter of the Application of Mc-Creery Lumber Company, a Corporation, for dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that McCreery Lumber Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the state of California, has presented to the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Los Angeles, a petition praying to be allowed to disincorporate itself, and that Monday, the 18th day of September, 1916, at ten o'clock A. M. of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, has been appointed as the time and the Courtroom of Department 12 of said Court as the place at which said application is to be heard.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Los Angeles, this 8th day of August, 1916.

(Seal) H. J. LELANDE, Clerk.

By R. F. Gragg, Deputy.

By R. F. Gragg, Deputy.

John Beardsley, 334 Title Insurance Bldg.,
Attorney for Petitioner.

Notice To CREDITORS

No. 31994

Estate of Emma A. Culver, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned Administrator of the Estate of Emma A. Culver, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to file them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the State of California in and for the County of Los Angeles, or to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at the office of A. B. Shaw, Jr., his attorney, Suite 334, Title Insurance Bldg., Los Angeles, California, which said office the undersigned selects as the place of business in all matters connected with said estate of Emma A. Culver, deceased, in the County of Los Angeles, State of California.

Dated July 29th, 1916.

A. B. SHAW, Administrator.



By Ruth Burke Stephens

OF great interest to their large circle of friends was the marriage Tuesday evening of Miss Edna Bovard, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. George F. Bovard, and Mr. John Sheldon Malcom of Anaheim, the wedding taking place at the home of the bride's parents in West Thirty-fourth street. The wedding was a rainbow affair with different members of the bridal party carrying out, by their shaded, quaint gowns of silk net over taffeta, the effective colors of a rainbow. The house was artistically decorated, ferns and pink blossoms bely decorated, ferns and pink blossoms being prettily arranged in the living room, roses and carnations providing the brighter color, while butterfly bows of pink tulle lent an airy touch to the decpink tulle lent an airy touch to the decorations. The dining room was in gold and green, and the bride's table was lighted with tall candles, carrying out the color scheme. The bride was becomingly gowned in white satin, with long court train caught at the shoulders, her veil of tulle was caught to her head with orange blossoms and her arm shower was of lilies of the valley, bride's roses and maidenhair. She was escorted by her brother, Mr. Warren Bradley Bovard, who gave his sister in marriage and the ceremony was performed by Bovard, who gave his sister in marriage and the ceremony was performed by her father, Dr. Bovard, assisted by Dr. E. A. Healy. Mrs. Charles Warren Swiggert, the bride's sister, acted as matron of honor and wore her own wedding gown of white satin with a scarf of delicate blue and carried a bouquet of pink roses. Mrs. Earl Burke and Mrs. Albert Schennellor were in pink, Mrs. Albert Paul and Miss Evelyn Daymon were in lavender, Mrs. William Palmer and Miss Evelyn Pratt, green and Mrs. Lemuel Norris and Mrs. Joseph Copp the other attendants in yellow. All wore scarfs and carried bouquets of maidenhair ferns from which depended showers scarfs and carried bouquets of maidenhair ferns from which depended showers of rainbow colored ribbons. Mr. Frank Robinson attended Mr. Malcom as best man. Preceding the marriage service, with Miss Helen Childs at the piano, Miss Virgie Lee Moore sang "Because" while Mrs. George Mortridge rendered the wedding march assisted by Mr. Walter Bridwell who played the violin obligato. The marriage was attended by gato. The marriage was attended by about one hundred and fifty guests, and following the bridal supper additional friends came in for a reception. Mr. and Mrs. Malcom will enjoy a short honeymoon trip motoring through Northern California and upon their return will make their home in Analogue. make their home in Anaheim.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Allan Hancock of 3189 Wilshire, with their two children. Bertram and Rosemary, and Mrs. Hancock's sister, Miss Rose Marie Mullen, have returned from an enjoyable motoring trip through the north. They were away two or three weeks. Miss Mullen and the children passed the greater part of their time in the Yosemite, while Mr. and Mrs. Hancock in company with Dr. and Mrs. T. E. Bailey of San Francisco included in their timerary San Francisco. Feather River. Sacramento, Lake Tahoe and other points of interest. and other points of interest.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Rule with their two charming young daughters, Alice and Winnifred, have returned to their home, 2646 La Salle avenue after havwhere they occupied a cozy bungalow. With them was Mrs. Rule's sister, Mrs. Clara McDonald. Mrs. John Milner, mother of Mrs. Rule, has just returned after a month's visit in Chicago, where she was the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Louis Michod, who with their two children are now making their home in that city. Mrs. Michod, who formerly was Miss Elsa Milner, a popular society girl of Los Angeles, has a host of friends in this city to whom her occasional visits here are of special interest.

Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Goodwin of 837 South Ardmore have returned from a de-lightful trip to Lake Tahoe and Del Monte. Mr. Goodwin, who is manager of the Alexandria, upon this occasion enjoyed his first real vacation in ten years.

Mrs. Randolph Talcott Zane of Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, is the guest of her parents. Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. William Dennison Stephens at their home on West Twenty-eighth street. Little Miss Margery Zane, who is the delight, not only of Lieutenant and Mrs. Zane's eye, but also of her proud grandparents, accompanies her mother. Mrs. Zane, who as Miss Barbara Stephens was popular in the younger set here, plans to remain until in November. Mr. John M. Bohannon, the genial young assistant secretary of the Alexandria hotel, is enjoying a fortnight's vacation. He contemplates a short fishing trip and other out-o-door recreations as a part of his outing. delight, not only of Lieutenant and Mrs.

a part of his outing.

Miss Molly Byerly Wilson, the prominent young local artist, who has just completed a most successful concert tour of the United States and Canada, has been passing a fortnight in Winnipeg and Minneapolis and at present is enjoying a rest and sojourn at Lake Minnetonka. Later she plans to visit in Chicago. She has set no date for her return to her Lee has set no date for her return to her Los Angeles home as yet. In her eight months' tour Miss Wilson received many congratulatory comments in the press and musical papers of the country and achieved a notable succession of

With the Orient as their mecca a party of Los Angelans are planning to leave on an extended trip August 24. The tour will be made under the direction of D. F. Robertson, manager travel agency, California Savings Bank, and the party California Savings Bank, and the party will sail from San Francisco August 26 on the new Japanese liner, S. S. "Tenyo Maru." Arriving at Yokohama the members of the party will motor through Japan, proceeding through Korea, Manchuria, and Pekin, down the Yangzte River to Shanghai, thence to Hong Kong and Canton, returning to Los Angeles September 11. Several of the party will continue from Hong Kong to Java, the Strait Settlements and return via Australia and New Zealand. Among those who have arranged to make the trip are Dr. and Mrs. E. C. Thomas. Mrs. Wellington Vannatta, Mrs. E. C. Hackney, Mrs. H. L. Beckjord, Mrs. M. A. Keith, Mr. Harold Taggart, Mr. Roland Bristol, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Ross, Dr. Charles Webster, Dr. and Mrs. James Cuthbert, Mr. James Duncan, Mrs. C. E. Thompson, Mrs. Bessie E. Long, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Cook and family and Mr. J. L. Benning. J. L. Benning.

Mrs. George F. Beveridge of Third avenue left Wednesday for the north. She will join her daughter, Miss Frances Beveridge in Belvedere, the latter having been visiting at the country home there of her uncle and aunt, Dr. and Mrs. James Washington Edwards. Miss Beveridge plans to enter the University of California at Berkeley this fall.

Honoring Mrs. Charles Peyton of Honoring Mrs. Charles Peyton of West Virginia who has been enjoying a most delightful visit here as the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Forrest Stanton, Mrs. James P. Burns of 3538 Wilshire Boulevard entertained Tuesday afternoon with an artistically appointed luncheon. The decorations were carried out in a color scheme. tions were carried out in a color scheme of pink, lavender and blue, clusters of of pink, lavender and blue, clusters of asters and ferns being attractively combined with tulle ribbons in the three shades. Places at the table were arranged for Mrs. Charles Peyton, the guest of honor; Mrs. C. Q. Stanton, Mrs. Erasmus Wilson, Mrs. Forrest Stanton, Mrs. William Irving Hollingsworth, Mrs. Alexander B. Barrett. Mrs. Robert D. Mrs. William Irving Hollingsworth, Mrs. Alexander B. Barrett, Mrs. Robert P. McJohnston, Mrs. John C. Bannister, Mrs. Roland Paul, Mrs. William Mead, Mrs. Eugene Hawkins, Mrs. R. H. Edwards, Mrs. Maude L. Baldwin and the hostess. Monday evening Mrs. Peyton shared honors with Mr. Huber Spahr, son of Mrs. John C. Bannister at a dinner party given by Mr. and Mrs. James Tabor Fitzgerald at their home on West Adams street and Western avenue. Adams street and Western avenue.

Mrs. William W. Huntington of Oakland avenue, Pasadena, was a guest re-cently at Hotel del Coronado, having gone over there from La Jolla, where she has been passing a large part of the summer.

Felicitations are being extended Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Anderson of the Beverly Hills hotel upon the arrival of a little son. The welcomed young newcomer registered at the hotel Sunday nights as John Stanley Anderson.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Braly have taken a house at Pacific Grove where they plan to pass the remainder of the summer.

J. W. Robinson Co.

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MEN'S UNION SUITS \$1.00 to \$5.00 BOY'S UNION SUITS

50c to \$1.50 FIRST FLOOR



Mrs. Guy Cochran of 234 Loma Drive, with her children, is domiciled in a cottage at Pacific Grove where they will pass several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wright, the latter formerly Miss Marie Bobrick, have returned from Monterey. They were in the northern city four weeks, in which time Mr. Wright was in the "rooky" encampment there. Mrs. Wright with her two charming little children occupied a cozy bungalow and for a fortnight had as her guest Miss Katherine Banning also of this city.

also of this city.

In honor of two charming young eastern visitors, Miss Irene Wood of Boston and Miss Myra Morgan of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Sherman Hoytentertained Tuesday evening at their home in Pasadena with a dinner of eighteen covers. Following the dinner party the guests attended a dancing party given at the Valley Hunt Club by Miss Beatrice Bush and Miss Alveric Allen. Miss Morgan, who is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William Gerry Morgan of Washington, D. C., has been the house guest here of Miss Blossom Hoyt. Miss Wood, who arrived Tuesday morning, Wood, who arrived Tuesday morning, will also be a guest at the Hoyt home, coming to visit with Miss Ruth Hoyt, whose classmate she was when the two attended the White School in Paris,

Judge and Mrs. Ygnacio Sepulveda have been enjoying a pleasant visit in the Yosemite. During their stay there they were guests at the Sentinel hotel.

Miss Mildred Roberts, of San Fran-Miss Mildred Roberts, of San Francisco who has been visiting here as the guest of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Sherer of 640 South Serrano street, has returned to her northern home. While here Miss Roberts was the recipient of many charming social courtesies.

Mr. Huber Spahr, son of Mrs. John Bannister, has come down to Los Angeles from his San Joaquin ranch for a visit with relatives and friends. In his honor Mr. and Mrs. James T. Fitzgerald entertained Monday evening with an informal dinner party. Their guests in-cluded, besides Mr. Spahr, Mr. and Mrs. John Bannister, Mr. and Mrs. Forrest Stanton, Mr. and Mrs. William Irving Hollingsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Erasmus Wilson, Miss Nina Robinson, Mrs. Charles Peyton of Virginia, also a special guest; Mr. Hubert Eaton and Mr. Ed Pearce. Following the dinner the guests occupied boyes at the Orphans. guests occupied boxes at the Orpheum.

Dr. and Mrs. Dudley Fulton are again at their home in South Grand avenue after their trip to Del Monte.



The Embroidery and Linen Shop Now at the Brack Shops, Fourth Floor—Front. Linens of every kind. Stamping, Embroidery.

TROUSSEAUX OUR SPECIALTY



Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Clark Carlisle are among the local folk who have been taking delightful week-end trips to the seashore and mountains. They have included San Diego, Del Mar and other interesting nearby places in their outing eresting nearby places in their outing

Mrs. Richard Dunnigan of 144 South Hobart Boulevard has returned from a short trip to Chicago, where she was called by the illness of her mother.

Mr. and Mrs. William Warren Orcutt, their daughter, Miss Gertrude, and son. John Orcutt, are having a splendid outing at Idvilwild in the San Jacinto mounts.

ing at Idvllwild in the San Jacinto mountains, where they motored recently. They plan to remain at this popular mountain plan to remain at this popular mountain resort six weeks. A number of other well known Los Angelans are also so-journing there, including Dr. and Mrs. Hill Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh M. McFarland, Dr. Donald Frick with his family and his mother, Mrs. Margaret Frick and Judge and Mrs. J. W. Hen-drick Mrs. Walter Redmayne of Santa Monica entertained with a golf luncheon at Brentwood Country Club Thursday, about two dozen guests enjoying the af-

Of special local interest was the marriage this week in Gallup, New Mexico, of Miss Barbara Cotton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. N. (otton, to Mr. A. H. Seymour of Toledo, Ohio. The wedding took place Tuesday morning at the home of the bride's parents in Gallup. The marriage culminates a pretty remander marriage culminates a pretty romance which had its beginning in this city, where Miss Cotton was a guest with her parents at the Beverly Hills hotel. Mr. Seymour also was a guest there and the two at that time found much mutual entwo at that time found much mutual enjoyment in taking the picturesque rides about the nearby bridle paths together. Mr. and Mrs. Seymour will make their home in Toledo but plan to come to California this winter for a visit with relatives and friends. Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Cotton, brother and sister-in-law of the bride, who went to Gallup to attend the wedding will remain there for a the wedding, will remain there for a short visit with Mr. and Mrs. Cotton, Sr. Captain and Mrs. Randolph Hunting-

ton Miner enjoyed a pleasant week-end

ton Miner enjoyed a pleasant week-end at Bolsa Chico, a number of other prominent Los Angelans also having gone up there for an over-Sunday sojourn.

Mr. and Mrs. Allison Barlow entertained Thursday evening with an informal picnic party at Griffith Park, a dozen or so friends having been invited to participate in the merry evening and to participate in the merry evening and to partake of the al fresco supper.

As a surprise to a host of friends in Pasadena, Los Angeles and New York, where both are well known, comes news of the engagement of Miss Margaret Bundy, daughter of Mrs. Harlow E. Bundy of New York and Pasadena, to Mr. Leigh Guyer of the Crown City. Miss Bundy, who is one of the most popular members of Pasadena's younger set is an enthusiastic out-of-door girl, being nlar members of Pasadena's younger set is an enthusiastic out-of-door girl, heing a clever tennis player, as well as an artistic dancer. She is also known as a great lover of fine dogs, which has become for her an interesting hobby. Mr. Guyer is manager in Pasadena of the Torrance. Marshall & Co.'s branch. He is well known socially and is prominent as a known socially and is prominent as a clubman. No date has been set for the wedding as yet, but it is probable that the nuptials will be an event of the fall.

Notes From Bookland

Stephen Whitman, whose "Children of Hope" appeared recently, believes that American novelists ought to be American, in spite of the insistence of certain critics that they ought to be French or Russian or English with an Oxford accent

English Naval Story

English Naval Story

With a title taken from a poem of John Masefield, an English writer presents a collection of short stories of the English navy. The author chooses to be unknown and the signature is simply "Bartimeus." But he shows a first-hand knowledge of naval affairs and a pleasant skill in character drawing. These are not all war stories, but merely sketches of the everyday life of one portion or other of the king's sailor men. The writer has a ready sense of humor, The writer has a ready sense of humor, counterbalanced by a pathetic touch at times. He has the art to make commonplace things interesting and to picture the everyday life of the sea-going force, from captain to cook, without omitting the heart touch that creates sympathy on the heart touch that creates sympathy on the part of the reader. For instance, in "The Day," amid sterner stories, there is pictured a children's party on board a man o' war, when the captain's children invite their little friends aboard, when, the wind coming up the youngsters are compelled to remain all night. And how the officers entertained them! Another pictures ship theatricals. But the most dramatic story is the initial tale, called "Crab Pots," which limns with much art the vengeance visited by the father of a torpedoed midshipman on an invader's boat in the North sea. ("A Tall Ship." By "Bartimeus." G. P. Putnam's Sons. Bullock's.) Bullock's.)

English Society Novel

In "Forked Lightning," Kebl. Howard reverses the usual, and novelizes his drama of "The Green Flag." It is a story of jealousy, retribution and of falling into one's own pit. The "Forked Lightning" is an English midsummer thunder storm, accompanied by anothor storm, of a jealous woman intent on encompassing the ruin of her rival. Sir compassing the ruin of her rival. Sir Hugh Brandreth, eminent lawyer, and his wife Ruby, passing the summer at their country home with their friend, Janet Grierson, when Satan, in the

guise of Lady Milverdale, invades their happy home. She is the wife of Sir Peter, whose love Janet has usurped, and is really in the right, but has become so bitter and disagreeable that sympathy is naturally with Janet. There is an amusing episode which causes one to hold his breath until the denouement. to hold his breath until the denouement when Lady Milverdale is searching for Janet in Sir Hugh's law chambers in the Temple, knowing she is secreted there, when Janet appears and reveals Her Ladyship in Sir Hugh's bedroom, and the biter is bitten. In this story, when the author introduces an unusual scene or episode he feels bound to defend or explain it to the cavillers, on the ground that the reader might criticise or misunderstand it. So the reader does not need to tax his imagination or speculation. There are few characters, but they are well depicted. ("Forked Light-ning." By Keble Howard. John Lane Co. Bullock's.)

"Come Out of the Kitchen"

Alice Duer Miller certainly has added to her literary laurels in this her latest story. Benton Crane has rented a large old Southern home for the hunting season, with the stipulation that he must also hire the servants, all white. And such "servants!" There is the correct butler, the good-looking maid, the efficient "boots." and the cook! She was perfection. No wonder he became interested in her the minute he saw her, and more interested after tasting her Alice Duer Miller certainly has added terested in her the minute he saw her, and more interested after tasting her cookery. No wonder his would-be prospective mother-in-law, in reviewing the servants at his request, advised against hiring her. She saw where her daughter's chances would go a-glimmering. But the story is too delicious to spoil by a synopsis. The situations are laughable and illustrations superior ("Come Out of the Kitchen." By Alice Duer Miller. Century Co. Bullock's.)

Riley a "Mere Rhymer"

James Whitcomb Riley was not a great poet after all. Four professors of literature in the University of Wisconsin are sure of it, saying Mr. Riley was merely a rhymer and a poor one at that, also commonplace they say. One said he was not a poet because he was not "constructive." Another said Mr. Riley wrote "drool." A Madison newspaper supplies the retort courteous in an editorial saying nine-tenths of the bachelors of arts that go out from the University of Wisconsin make their own degrees a ridiculous decoration because they do not know the poets.

Season's Best Sellers

Season's Best Sellers

Taste for summer fiction varies greatly according to the locality. There is frequently a strong local demand for a book dealing with local conditions, or from the fact that a certain author enjoys greater vogue in one community than another. The best sellers in June and July varied about as much as each community varies in its characteristics. Best selling books in June were in this order:

"Just David." Porter (Houghton Mif-

"Seventeen." Tarkington (Harper) \$1.35.
"Seventeen." Tarkington (Grey (Harper) \$1.35.
"The Border Legion." Grey (Harper) \$1.35.
"Bars of Iron." Dell (Putnam) \$1.50.
"Nan of Music Mountain." Spearman (Scribner) \$1.35.
"The Proof of the Pudding." Nicholson (Houghton Mifflin) \$1.35.

(Houghton Mifflin) \$1.35.

In Los Angeles the best selling book between the first of June and the first of July was "The Proof of the Pudding"; the second best seller, "Bars of Iron."

In New York City, Albany, Cincinnati and Worcester, Mass., the best selling book was "The Border Legion," while in Birmingham, Ala.; Denver, Colo.; Des Moines, Iowa; Milwaukee, Wis.; Norfolk, Va.; and St. Louis, Mo.; the best seller was "Just David," Mrs. Porter's latest book.

Booth Tarkington's admirers were evi-

Booth Tarkington's admirers were evi-ently legion in Boston, Detroit, Chidently legion in Boston, Detroit, Chicago, Louisville, New Haven, Pittsburg. St. Paul. San Antonio, San Francisco and Scattle as "Seventeen" ranks first on the list in these cities. "The Prisoner," by Alice Brown, which is at the present writing a best seller, won the popular fancy in Utica, N. Y., leading the list a month ago. "Bars of Iron achieved popularity in Atlanta, New Orleans and Philadelphia. "The Proof of the Pudding" stood second and third on a great many lists and has now pulled up to a leading position among the popular works of fiction.

Unless there is an extraordinary amount of human interest in a best seller its vogue does not often extend over

its vogue does not often extend over three months. The best sellers of six months ago are seldom found on the



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third, fourth, fifth or sixth best lists. "Ramona" has enjoyed a good sale for more than thirty years, and is now practically a staple, largely due to the interest taken in Southern California matters, and also to the fact that the film production of the novel has been witnessed by hundreds of thousands of delighted

Mrs. Rinehart's "Tish"

Letitia Carberry or "Tish," as Mrs. Rinehart calls her, is a spinster whose next move is as uncertain as her years. She is as different as possible from the stereotyped old maid, which is a great relief. Though gray-haired, spectacled and middle-aged, she loves new, sensational experiences, and in her search for them she provides great fun for her-self and consternation for her friends. We find her striking off into the woods in search of the simple life accompanied by two protesting cronies and very lit-She plays the races, drives her own motor car at a hair-raising speed, goes horseback riding for the sake of her liver, and is obliged to take to her bed for three days before her aching muscles allow her to get about again. She never repeats her experiences, and they are always wildly laughable. Tish goes in whole-heartedly for adventure, and she may be depended upon to find it. Mrs. Rinehart never disappoints her readers. She is always amusing, original and clever. There is not a dull page in this volume. ("Tish." By Mary Roberts Rinehart. Bullock's.)

FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

PRETTY STIFF REGULATIONS

City authorities of Springfield, Mass., do not propose to go it blind in the mat-ter of jitney regulations. The most scrutinizing regulations have been drawn up by a special committee, and every phase of the business from the bonding of the owners to the sanitation of the cars will be considered and regulated. It was the consensus of opinion of the committee that the jitneys were an aid to the transportation conditions in Springfield. The ordinances of more than two hundred cities of this country and Canada were inspected, and Springfield's decision is the result of extreme caution and fairness to the public and to the owners.

Supervision and enforcement of the laws regulating the jitneys is to rest with the police commission. The number of passengers will not be determined by a blanket rule as each jitney will be inspected on being licensed, and the number of passengers which it can safely and comfortably carry will then be fixed. This number will be noted in a license which must be kept in plain sight. Fares will be five cents with the exception of special lines. The present custom of charging any old thing for a ride anywhere any time will be done away with, and each car will have its own route to which it must stick.

It is expected that the license fee will be placed at a minimum of \$25 with \$5 a seat for every seat above five. Jitneys will be taxed according to their seating capacity. Owners must also bond their cars that they may be held responsible for accidents to those within and without the cars. It is believed that -5000 will be the figure for each car including even the Fords. It was proposed that the bond be in proportion to the passen-gers carried, as \$500 for each passenger, but this method, however, would furnish no protection for those outside the car.

Drivers must be residents of Springprivers must be residents of Spring-field, and must work only at jitney driv-ing, as at present many work in the mills in the day and pass half the night driving cars, but this does not make for public safety. The moral conduct of drivers will also be regulated as regards smoking and swearing, and owners must report to the police of the discharge of drivers for carelessness or any other drivers for carelessness or any other reason. Drivers will not be allowed to solicit trade by calling out as they go

All cars must be lighted so that the interior can be plainly seen. The drivers must wear the license badge in plain sight, as well as the license on the car which will indicate the route, the fare and the number of the car. and the number of the car.

It is intended to control, if possible, the method of paying the drivers and to discourage the commission basis. When a commission is paid the drivers it encourages them to overcrowd the car. The physical condition of the driver must meet certain standards set up for the meet certain standards set up for the safety of the public, and those who go into the jitney business, both drivers and owners, must go into it seriously. Jit-neys will be inspected monthly for their sanitary condition. They will be forced to stop at railroad crossings, and must keep out of certain congested districts and narrow streets.

It will be interesting indeed to watch the development of the jitney service in this conservative New England city, but having drawn upon the experiences of other cities Springfield should profit by the grievous mistakes made in the early days of the jitney.

Bond Offerings

Blankenhorn-Hunter Company, Citi-tens Bank Building, Los Angeles, and 210 E. Colorado street, Pasadena, are offering \$65,000 Orange Land and Improvement Co., ten year 5½ per cent gold notes, also \$210,000 Stinson-Burrel Reclamation District, municipal 6 per cent gold bonds, to yield 534 per cent.

Fairchild Gilmore Wilton Co., Pacific Electric Bldg., Los Angeles, are offering per cent street improvement bonds, exempt from state, county, city and income taxes.

N. W. Halsey & Co., Hibernian Bldg., Los Angeles and San Francisco, are offering Pacific Gas & Electric general 5s at market; San Joaquin Light and Power 1st and ref. 6s to yield 5.85 per cent, and other high grade California public utility securities.

VALUE OF MUNICIPAL BONDS

Every time you pay your taxes you contribute toward the payment of principal or interest of any bonds of your own community which may be outstanding. You have had brought home to you the regularity and certainty with which taxes must be collected and expended; therefore, you can readily appreciate how sure and prompt are the payments of the principal and interest of government and municipal bonds secured by taxes.

These types of bonds are generally considered the acme of investment safety. A few reasons for the high regard in which they are held follow:

They are promises to pay given by an entire community.

Entire communities are careful to preserve their good credit and accordingly pay their just obligations promptly.

The actual history for safety of such bonds, when issued for legitimate purposes and passed upon by responsible investment bankers, has not been excelled by any other type of investment.

Such bonds are secured finally by all the taxable property in the community, and taxes from which they are paid are a lien against all property, even ahead of mortgages or debts of all tax payers.

Many municipal bonds are accepted by the United States Government as security for the deposits of postal savings funds in the banks of the country; both government and municipal bonds have served to secure currency. Many savings banks, insurance companies and fraternal orders use them for the investment of their funds, and many of our individual customers, large and small, confine their investments exclusively to such bonds.

Review of Investment Situation

Speaking on the general situation the August circular of A. E. Butler & Co.

August circular of A. E. Butler & Co. says:

"The country did, in the first half of 1916, the largest business it has ever handled, and, although new orders are not as numerous as they were, Europe is still making heavy purchases in the United States. There are good grounds for taking a hopeful view of things, since the composite figure for all crops is now about 1½ per cent above the ten-year average; Europe is sending us a vast amount of gold, so as to protect the sterling rate and permit of continued purchases of army supplies and food-stuffs in this country; and railroad carnet purchases of army supplies and food-stuffs in this country; and railroad earn-ings are at a record level, several great systems making the best showing in their history, with the heaviest grain move-ment ever known. The people are giving little heed to politics, although the cam-paign is well under way, both parties having splendid organizations in the field, which may be expected to confield, which may be expected to conduct a spirited canvass. There are numerous signs, however, that the presidential contest will be a unique one, conducted in a way to safeguard business from the perils of unwise legislation.

"There has been quiet buying of highclass securities, since the disbursement of the July dividend and interest payments added \$200,000,000 or \$300,000,000 to the stores of unemployed capital in the United States. This buying may be expected to enlarge as the season ad-vances, for basic conditions are excel-lent, the country is going ahead steadily, and most people are doing a little bat. and most people are doing a little better than making both ends meet. The war has exerted a helpful influence in war has exerted a helpful influence in making both corporations and individuals avoid the sort of excesses that are usually witnessed in periods of good business and large earnings. If dividends should be increased for the remainder of the year on the scale of the last two months, 1916 will break all records for such announcements. The situation in this respect is quite remark. situation in this respect is quite remarkable and shows that prosperity is general and not confined to special industries nor to special classes of the population."

Funds for the Foundation

Present market value of the oil stocks owned by the Rockefeller Foundation is slightly in excess of \$21,750,000, provided there has been no late change in port for 1914-15. The total cost of the stocks owned, which include practically all the Standard Oil companies, is placed its holdings s as shown by the annual reat \$9,159,778.

The report shows the bulk of the Foundation's oil holdings are in the best of the Standard companies. Its holdings of Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey are especially heavy, amounting in present market value to about \$6,250,000. Its second largest holdings, close to \$3,000, 000, are in Standard Oil of California, one of the fastest growing and most prosperous companies in the Standard

Ownership in Standard Oil of Indiana, the world's largest manufacturer of gasoline, amounts to more than \$2,500,000. Stock in Ohio Oil Co., Standard's big producing company, has a present market value of more than \$2,000,000. Holdings of Standard Oil of New York also are heavy.

American Beet Sugar

Answering a correspondent, The Wall Street Journal says: "American Beet Sugar is earning at the rate of about 30 per cent on the common stock, and a continuation of this rate would warrant higher prices for the stock. The stock, however, is subject to uncertainty as to how long the price of beet sugar will remain at a high level after the war is ended. Germany is a large producer of beet sugar, and while she has never exported the commodity to this country, such a course would not be out of the question. Latest reports from Corn try, such a course would not be out of the question. Latest reports from Germany indicate that the production of sugar beets in 1916 will be 38 000 000. hundredweight. compared with 29,000.000 in 1915. This suggests a large surplus, for Germany's pre-war needs amounted to about 28,000,000 hundredweight. At present there is a great demand for the products of the American Beet Sugar Co. in the western states, and sales costs are reduced to a minimum. Sales are far ahead of last year mum. Sales are far ahead of last year, and an actual shortage of supply is reported. The buying of American Beet Sugar common, it may be said, has been sugar common, it may be said, has been from good quarters, and there have been rumors of a melon cutting. While these cannot be confirmed, there is reason to believe that extra dividends will be in order if the good earnings continue through the year. Cuba Cane Sugar has similar prospects, and the price of the common is much lower than American Beet Sugar common. To this extent in-Beet Sugar common. To this extent investment in Cuba Cane seems more attractive. The directors of the Cuba Cane, however, have held out no hope that dividends will be begun on the common; and have, in the past, invested surplus in new properties."

Pacific Electric

The following is taken from advance references for the annual report of the Pacific Electric, year ending June 30, 1916, to the Interstate Commerce Commission and State Railroad Commission, furnished in accord with the requirements of the laws: of the laws:

Total railway operating revenues Total railway operating ex-..\$8,856,796.54

enue from railway operations\$2,862,185.13

Railway operating income \$2,346.628.78 Other income

Gross income\$2,383,929.83 Deduct-Interest on bonds and floating debt, bond discounts,

rents, etc.....\$3,205,664.16

Amount by which the com-

legal, actual obligations.

SPEAKING OF RURAL CREDITS

"Hollis law is inadequate in that its co-operative system and its joint-stock bank system tend to neutralize each

other.
"It is further inadequate in that it reaches only landowners—not tenants, who are more numerous than owners and it reaches only such owners as want mortgage loans for from five to forty years, and not those who may want a

years, and not those who may want a crop production loan for a year or a cattle loan for two or three years.
"Tenants could use loans to enable them to buy stock or poultry or engage in gardening, but the Hollis law will not help them," states Paul V. Collins in The Outlook. "A personal credits law (which the administration has deliberately turned down) would help tenants and (which the administration has deliberately turned down) would help tenants and also owners for short loans running a year or two; and, since such a system is in successful operation in every other civilized nation in the world, it is absurd to say that it is not practicable in America. It is feasible in America, based on co-operative credits (character, capacity, and industry being demonstry and industry being demonstry. capacity, and industry being demonstra-ble security), with one central debenture bank owned by the federated personal credit unions of all America. Such a development of co-operation needs Federal encouragement and concerted work for the education of farmers in the spirit of co-operation. But such an enterprise will not bear fruit until its roots are planted, and no attempt has been made by the present administration in that distance of the present administration in the present administration administration in the present administration administration adminis The co-operative possibilities

"The rosy declaration of President Wilson in the speech he made when he signed the bill, that farmers are now given borrowing facilities equal to those of the merchant and manufacturer, will not be corroborated by practical business men nor by commercial bankers."

Weary Willie Controversy

Edwin Lefevre, who writes of Wall street matters with such interest and understanding, often receives advice and ideas from correspondents. Here is one which reached him from Toledo, Ohio:

which reached him from Toledo, Ohio:

I have read your Wall Street stories with much interest. Keep it up. There is one story you ought to write, about a man in this office that we call Willie the Puke. He is a stinker. He always brags when he wins, but when he loses it's always the broker's fault. He owes us some money, and we can't sue him because everything's in his wife's name. He is a light-weight, and he is full of hot air. He therefore weighs seventeen pounds less than a toothpick. You ought to write him up. Awaiting your reply, I remain Yours truly,

P. S. You can call him Willie the Puke. Everybody here would know who you mean. Let me know in what number it appears.

Mr. Lefevre made the mistake of thanking the Toledo man, saying he knew the type. He also tried to be funny, hinting that the suggested title would look well in the Century's table of contents. The man wrote back that McClure's was the place for it and then McClure's was the place for it, and then began a one-sided correspondence that lasted a year. The man evidently traveled for his firm, for Mr. Lefevre used to get letters on hotel stationery from various cities, all full of fresh and abominable details about Willie the P. and asking "when it was coming out."

Frisco Soon Out of Receivership Bankers who have been successful in bringing about the financial readjustment of the St. Louis & San Francisco system predict that the receivership will be lifted by October. With the property delivered over to the bondholders at an upset price of \$45,700,000 only round the sample of \$45,700,000 only roun tine matters now need to be completed to finish the reorganization. The next step will be the confirmation of the sale, which takes place August 29. In the meantime the reorganization managers are going ahead with the organizaagers are going ahead with the organiza-tion of the new company and the prep-aration of the new mortgages. More than ninety-five per cent of the stock and practically all the bonds have been deposited under the plan. The road went into the hands of receivers May 27, 1913, as it was closing the best fiscal year in its history, because it could not arrange the financing of \$2,500,000 of notes. It is now coming out of receiv-It is now coming out of receivership after a year of substantially better gross earnings and nearly as good net, despite much higher maintenance charges. That the condition of the property has been improved under the receivership is concluded from the earnings set aside for property betterments.

Imperfections in the Farm Loan Act

Congress has passed the Federal Farm Loan Act including its doubtful features, some of them, to which we have heretoiore called attention, unsound in principle and some ineffective for direct accomplishment of the object sought.

complishment of the object sought.

There was not, unfortunately, the organized objection to the form of this piece of legislation, which saved the Federal Reserve Act from being a dangerous failure in operation. When the proposed Federal Reserve Act was launched by the Democratic administration the bankers of the country almost tion, the bankers of the country almost tion, the bankers of the country almost immediately began to take part in criticism and amendment of its unsound features. Consequently, after months of resistance by its proposers, the act was whipped into shape, and while all dangerous and incompetent features were not eliminated, it was made fairly safe. Whether or not intentionally the sys-Whether or not intentionally, the system, as first proposed, would have succeeded in building up a dangerous Democratic machine. The Federal Farm Loan Act has had no such attention and already Republicans are objecting to some of the nominations for the Board, claiming that more than two of the ap-

claiming that more than two of the appointees are of one political party.

At the time when the Farm bill was introduced, we said regarding it: "We are confronted with still another attempt by Congress to meddle with credits, without regard to past experience of other countries in the same line, and to diverge into experimental methods of expectages which contravene the tried procedure which contravene the tried and proved plans of economic experts." Criticisms of the present bill as passed

Criticisms of the present bill as passed are, briefly; elaborate and expensive organization—salaries and expenses are to be paid by the United States Treasury instead of assessed against the outfit as in the Federal Reserve System; land banks and land bonds are exempted from every tax except upon real estate, unlike all other banks and capital. This is class discrimination and unsound.

This is a government-bolstered institution, which will be made to work, but which lacks the basis of sound and successful farm credits in other countries; namely, self help and co-operation.

J. S. Bache & Co.

California Lieu Lands

California Lieu Lands
Surveyor General W. S. Kingsbury, who has been in Washington, D. C., since December 1, 1915, fighting in the interest of about 2100 state applicants and settlers of land in California, today sent a brief telegram to his office in the capital telling telling in four words the big news of the passage of House Bill 15096. The terse message carries with it the information that this important piece of legislation involving 320,000 acres of land in California now is on its way to the United States Senate, where there is every assurance that it will

there is every assurance that it will receive favorable action.

These 320,000 acres of land represent what is known as "lieu lands" selected by the State for the benefit of said 2100 of its applicants in lieu of school lands, to which the State could not give title to which the State could not give title to the State applicants and settlers because of the said school lands having been closed to sale or settlement for various reasons. Many of the settlers have waited more than twenty years for title to their lands. When this bill goes through the United States Senate and is signed by the President the 2100 State applicants will get patents from the State of California after the land is listed to the State. Surveyor General Kingsbury will remain in Washington, D. C., until he has secured the passage of the bill in the Senate and has secured the conveyance of the land from the United States to the State of California. The 320,000 acres involved in this legislation will average from \$5 to \$20 per acre in value and offert the state of the land the state in the same of the land the state of California. will average from \$5 to \$20 per acre in value, and after the State and its transferees get title the lands will be subject to local taxation. These lieu lands are situated in forty-eight different counties of the State.

Irrigation Bonds Awarded

Elliott & Horne Company, Citizens' National Bank Building, were the highest bidders for the \$1,400,000 Lindsay-Strathmore Irrigation District 6 per cent

This is one of the finest issues of this character of securities in California, being secured by citrus lands totalling approximately 16,000 acres, valued in the neighborhood of \$10,000.000.

Ontario has delivered to the Elliott & Horne Company a warrant covering the cost of the improvement of San Antonio avenue of that city, amounting to \$53,887.10. Construction work on the improvement was done by the California-Arizona Construction Company of Los Angeles.

Union Pacific

For the first time in its history the Union Pacific last fiscal year had gross earnings in excess of \$100,000,000. The actual figures were \$104,717,000, which actual figures were \$104,717,000, which would be at the rate of \$13,500 per mile. The increase over 1915 was \$17,758,000, with a gain in net of \$10,643,431. The actual operating income was \$40,823,537. To this must be added "other income," which should be fully \$14,000,000, making a total available for fixed charges of about \$55,000,000. These charges approximate \$15,000,000, leaving a balance of \$40,000,000 for dividends. The preferred takes roughly \$4,000,000, so there is \$36,000,000 to apply to \$222,000,000 common, or about 16½ per cent. Without the labor situation ahead of it, the company would be conservative in declaring an extra dividend of \$2 or \$3 a claring an extra dividend of \$2 or \$3 a

Plenty of Lawyers

One well-known professor and statistician has busied himself with analysis of the congressional directory. His findings raise the question whether the House and Senate are really representative. Thus there fifthe of the law mellors tive. Thus three-fifths of the lawmakers are lawyers by profession, whereas the legal profession makes less than one-half of 1 per cent of the gainfully employed masculine residents of the country. The only Socialist in Congress is a lawyer. Farmers, judged by the same standards, make up 30 per cent of the population; they have only 3 per cent representation. These figures are not radically startling to anyone who has read the analysis of the economic alignment of makers of the United States constitution which Professor Beard of Columbia University has made. They were not representative, in the abstract, mathematical, direct-ratio sense of that Thus three-fifths of the lawmakers mathematical, direct-ratio sense of that word, of the population of that time.

SHRAPNEL

"How are the incubators getting along?" asked a friend of his neighbor who had recently bought several.

"Why, all right, I suppose; but although I have had them for two weeks now, not one of the four has laid an egg yet."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Books Out in August The Day Before Marriage By Mary Dale

A bride's book that is different. A beautiful and artistic gift for the bride, but interesting for all members of the family. Hand painted page designs in water-color. Cover design in gold. Price in tan crash, \$2; postpaid \$2.20. In leather, \$4.00, postpaid, \$4.20. Edition limited. Order now.

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WEEKLY EXCURSIONS, ALL LINES D.F. ROBERTSON, AGENT CALIFORNIA SAVINGS BANK, SPRING & FOURTH STS.

U.S. Gov. experts report that oils correctly refined from asphaltbase crude "distill without decomposition" (do not break up and lose their lubricating value under cylinder heat) and "are much better adapted to motor cylinders, as far as their carbon-forming proclivities are concerned, than are paraffine-base Pennsylvania oils."

Motorists who use Zerolene, an oil scientifically refined from asphalt-base crude, back up the experts with reports such as these: "Covered over 16,000 miles without adjusting valves or cleaning out carbon."—"The carbon taken out of this car in 50,000 miles amounted to less than an ounce. Zerolene is for sale at dealers every-where and at service stations and agencies of the Standard Oil Company

ZEROLENE the Standard Oil for Motor Cars

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tries to be fair to the island folk whom he has visited with open-eyed journalistic curiosity, and whose institutions and ideals are so strangely in many vital respects in accord with ours. But his own hold on history and the fundamentals of civilization is so slight that he is constantly misinterpreting facts; and only too often the facts themselves are untrustworthy. In the first place he seems to belong to that bygone and discredited school of political thinkers who held that ruling classes in the past consciously and deliberately invented intellectual ways of reducing the masses to subjection. Students of Japanese history know that the devotion to the Emperor which is so marked a characteristic of the Japanese soldier today is a distinct development of the last fifty years; although the Emperor has from the dawn of history been the social center of Japanese life, to whom high and low, prince and vassal and merchant have looked with respect, as they look upon their own mountains and seas. To talk, then, as Mr. Crow does, of this upon their own mountains and seas. To talk, then, as Mr. Crow does, of this "Obedience to the Emperor" as a political strategem of surrounding the nom-inal ruler with mystery and with the at-tributes of divinity," has no real mean-

Again, what does Mr. Crow mean by saying that "Japan has for centuries aspired to the suzerainty of China and Japan?" It is true that, more than three hundred years ago, the Napoleon of Japan, Hideyoshi, led an army of warriors across the straits and invaded Korea; but the far more statesmanlike Iyeyasu, who grasped the reins of power at Hibut the far more statesmanlike Iyeyasu, who grasped the reins of power at Hideyoshi's death, adopted an oyster-like policy of separation from all outside entangling relations of any kind, military or diplomatic; and for two centuries and a half Japan remained peaceful and aloof, altogether anti-aggressive. The refusal of the cabinet at Tokyo forty years ago to interfere in Korea in the face of much provocation from China, was the real cause of the serious Satsuma rebelreal cause of the serious Satsuma rebelion. As soon as Japan became a pupil of the Occident, however, war with China was a moral certainty, for she had to show by the stern ordeal of battle whether her new civilization was not mere buckram. Such is the law of natural life. Mr. Crow is wrong in ascribing the stern ordeal of battle whether her new civilization was not mere buckram. ural life. Mr. Crow is wrong in ascribing to modern Japan an attitude of unfriendliness to the United States. The first mission to the Occident, in the earlier seventies, headed by Iwakura, which he confuses with the later mission of Ito ten years later, was almost pathetically friendly to American ideals and American advice—so profoundly had the personality of that noble American, Townsend Harris, our first representative at the court of the Emperor, impressed the rulers of Japan. It is true, however, that in 1886, after Ito's return from a world tour, much of the work done under American advice was remoddone under American advice was remodeled, and a German official flavor was introduced throughout, with the view of troduced throughout, with the view of making the state more efficient. This was only natural; for was not the United States herself Germanizing her universities and copying almost slavishly from Berlin? With our occupation of Hawaii and the Philippines, and a seeming policy of aggression on the part of this country, Japan naturally became more assertive in her attitude; and our treatment of her subjects on the Pacific coast has given her a real grievance. That Japan is determined to assert her That Japan is determined to assert her national rights to the final issue of war, is only to say that she knows what is meant by nationality; but we totally disagree with Mr. Crow that she has a chip on her shoulder in dealing with the United States. Her lack of good soil and a field for the activity of her poverty-hampered millions would turn her erty-nampered millions would turn her attention naturally to the continent of Asia; and what Mr. Crow regards as a menace to America seems to be essentially a menace to China. The Japanese do not thrive in a tropical climate and the Philippines would be a burden rather than a profitable acquisition. In his interpretation of the undoubted military preparedness of Japan, Mr. Crow's findings require careful revision,—like his

THERE is much that is racy and enlightening in this latest of books about "America and Japan." Mr. Crow tries to be fair to the island folk whom he has visited with open-eyed journal-lock's.)

Japanese references throughout, beginning with the impossible "hari-kari" (hara-kiri) in his fourth page. (Japan and America; a Contract." By Carl Crow. Robert McBride & Co. Bullock's.)

John Main Dixon.

New Virginia Story

Indiana must look to her laurels as a literary producer, and Virginia is becoming a close rival. A new author has coming a close rival. A new author has appeared on the literary firmament of the Old Dominion, with a tale of life among the old families. It is more than a mere novel. It is a story of a man's regeneration, a temperance sermon, yet without unpleasant sentimentalism. Randolph Turberville, scion of a long line of Virginia Turbervilles, after his boyhood, following the custom of the old families, goes to Virginia University, where he excels in classes as well as athletics, but he inherits an appetite athletics, but he inherits an appetite which has been the bane of so many of the old families, and after beginning his law practice, with every prospect of success, his conviviality causes his appetite to develop and he soon follows in the footsteps of his father. He knows that love, alcohol and work form an that love, alcohol and work form an impossible combination, and yet his magnificent promise as a lawyer is well nigh blasted. Lettice Corbin, his childhood companion, who has loved him from the time she was a little red-haired girl, sets about his reformation by injecting her will power into his weakened will, and by faith and prayer. But, different from most women, she reforms him before she marries him, and is successful in both. If she had married him first, probably she would have failed. He is redeemed, however, and again becomes the brilliant lawyer. His lifelong friend, who has stuck to him through thick and thin, "Bill-Bob" Catlett, the rector, in doing work among the fallen and unfortunate, becomes seriously involved, and Randolph's brilliant eloquence saves him. funate, becomes seriously involved, and Randolph's brilliant eloquence saves him. Sally Nelson Robins has depicted splendid characters, and if her other work equals this, she has a brilliant future. ("A Man's Reach." By Sally Nelson Robins. J. B. Lippincott Co. Bullock's.)

"Star of the North"

Most present day "stars" are "movie" stars. Francis William Sullivan has depicted in the realistic manner of one who seems to know, the operations of a large movie company camped away up in the Canadian woods. In fact, his description is so true to life it leaves one description is so true to life it leaves one with the impression that movie folk are rather a bad lot of individuals as to intelligence and education, which may account for the movies appealing so to the "common" folk. But the story itself is interesting. Near the camp is a trading post, and the daughter of the factor in charge, June MacGregor, fills in several venturesome parts in the plays and makes such a hit with the director, he offers her a brilliant future as an actress. At the time the players arrive in the offers her a brilliant future as an actress. At the time the players arrive in the vicinity of the fort June is a charming backwoods girl, but when they depart she is decidedly sophisticated. Two of the leading men make violent love to her, but one proves a thorough scoundrel, and the other has a wife, who threatens to "breeze in" and put a quietus on his flirtations, which she finally does, but freezes to death en route; when Paul Temple, the star, is free to prosecute his love-making. He rescues June from several perilous situations, and proves a fine character and a real hero. a line character and a The scenes and scenery are well described. ("Star of the North." By Francis William Sullivan. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

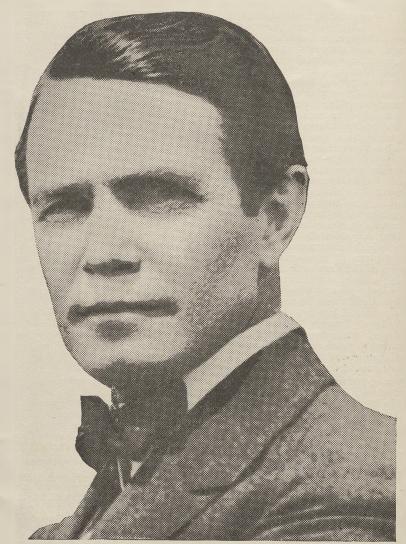
Dr. Hale's Patriotic Masterpiece

Not since the early days of its publication has there been such a demand for the late Dr. Edward Everett Hale's patriotic masterpiece "The Man Without a Country," according to Little, Brown & Company, who publish most of Dr. Hale's books. The preparedness and political campaigns have stimulated interest in this story of Philip Nolan to a remarkable degree. Little, Brown & Company report that they are constantly reprinting the book to keep up with the reprinting the book to keep up with the

REELECT

Thomas Lee Woolwine

District Attorney of Los Angeles County



The Man Who Has Made Good

Important Note: Woolwine's name appears on every ballot whether Republican, Democratic, Progressive, Socialist, Prohibition or Non-partisan. Vote for him at the primaries August 29.

Touching Robert, Somewhat

His postman had been generous in visits to Robert W. Chambers' door. One day he brought a letter from a gentleman who needed an automobile and requested Mr. Chambers to supply him by "return mail." Another day there came a modest messafie from a lady of parts who desired fourteen thousand dollars to purchase a farm and said she felt confident that Mr. Chambers would felt confident that Mr. Chambers would send the sum needed by the end of the

Her Ribboned Brow

In Wisconsin, a woman, upon seeing a photograph of Miss Fannie Hurst with a bit of ribbon in the form of a fillet around her head, wrote asking if she found that a band about the brow facilitated her in writing and if she got she found that a band about the brow facilitated her in writing, and if she got the custom from the Indians. An engineer in Montana, attracted by a girl character in one of Miss Hurst's stories, wrote to ask if the character had been drawn from life, and if so, could Miss Hurst bring about a meeting between him and her. A prisoner in the Labor him and her. A prisoner in the Idaho States Prison wrote to take exception to the methods of one of her "crook characters."

Announce Scientist Lecture Series

Second and Third Churches of Christ. Scientist, of Los Angeles, announce the following free lectures on the subject of Christian Science, by John Randall Dunn, C. S., of St. Louis, Missouri, member of The Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The Frst Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Lectures to be delivered in Second ch edifice, 948 West lams str Friday evening, August 11, 1916, at eight o'clock, and in Third Church edifice, 734 South Hope street, Saturday afternoon, August 12, 1916, at three o'clock, and Sunday afternoon, August 13, 1916, at three o'clock.

The public is cordially invited to at-

Magazines in America

Professor Algernon Tassin of the English department of Columbia University has written the history of the magazine in this country. He discusses the odd beginning of the magazine idea; the brilliant group of editors in the fifties; the evolution of the more recent forms of the magazine the approximation. of the magazine, and the rise of the popular magazines of today.

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